

2 ARM AND HOME WEEK SPECIAL



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

March 1952

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Why
so fussy
about
a fence-row

?

MORE THAN ONCE Harry has been chided for the pains he takes lining up a fence row. With all the precision of a navigator he sets the course of that fence, and he doesn't let it vary an inch. You can see him out there, directing the placement of each single post, his eye sighting along the row with the accuracy of a marksman.

To those who kid him about being so fussy, Harry offers some cold logic. It's true, says Harry, that it isn't always necessary to have a fence row just so—that, as long as a fence is strong enough to hold back stock and straight enough to separate fields, it'll do. But, he says, being particular is a kind of

habit with him, and making exceptions whenever it's convenient might spoil him—might break his good habit and make it tough to be particular when it *is* necessary.

Now we of John Deere can see Harry's viewpoint. In fact, we subscribe to his homespun philosophy, and practice it every day. We've found it pays to be particular in every phase of manufacturing—that striving for perfection in *everything* makes it easy to do a precise job when the tolerances are close.

That's why, we figure, we can count so many *particular* farmers like Harry among our customers.

JOHN DEERE

Moline, Illinois

It's Round-Up Time!



38th Annual Fitting and Showmanship Contest

Friday, March 21st at 10:00 a.m.

JUDGING PAVILION

Classes in Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Beef Cattle and Horses

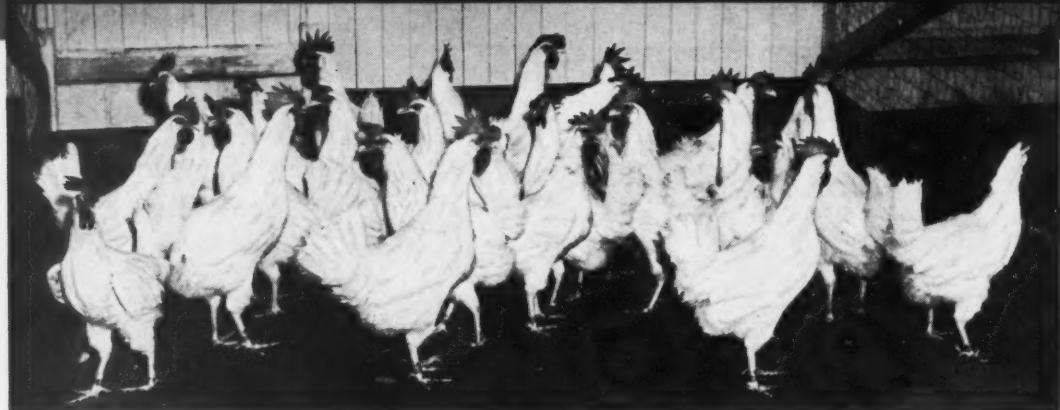
PRIZES

Eat Dinner in Real Home Style at the Cafeteria operated by the
Club on the First Floor of Wing Hall

Meals served Monday thru Friday from 11 a.m. — 2 p.m.

Jack Porter Superintendent
Wolcott Stewart Assistant Superintendent
Bob Squires Cafeteria Manager

BABCOCK'S healthy chicks make great layers!



High Pen, All Breeds, 1949 California Egg Laying Test. This pen of 26 Babcock Leghorns made a net profit of \$8.10 per hen over feed costs in 51 weeks. Livability, 100%. Average production per bird, 295 eggs. Total eggs laid, 7662.

They are profit makers on customers' farms

Babcock's White Leghorns have built a fine reputation on the farms of customers all over the United States. Most of our customers say that our birds live remarkably well, even under conditions that are not too favorable, and really out-do themselves under good environmental conditions. Their rate of lay is high. They lay for a long period of months before getting below 70% production and usually continue on at better than 60% into 12 or 14 months of lay. Egg size is good and conversion of feed into eggs is efficient.

Babcock Leghorns tops at egg laying tests

Babcock's White Leghorns hold the world record for all-time all breeds for a pen of 13 birds entered at egg laying tests. This record was made in 1945 with an average production of 312 eggs and 333.48 points per bird with 100% livability.

Babcock Leghorns hold the highest record ever made at the California Test where the net profit over feed costs is recorded. Babcock's White Leghorns made a net profit in 51 weeks of \$8.10 per bird over feed costs, 100% livability, and an average of 295 eggs per bird. This is the highest record for those factors ever made at the California Test.

Babcock White Leghorns have the high three-year average for all pens entered at all egg laying tests for all breeders, regardless of breed. This record was made in 1948, 1949, and 1950, and was the average of all the figures for these three years and competes with all breeders regardless of the number of pens they have entered.

Babcock Rhode Island Reds take top 1951 honors

We have a few Rhode Island Reds here and like to work on the breeding of Reds, and a year ago we entered 5 pens of Reds—2 at Texas, 2 pens at Missouri, and 1 pen at Pennsylvania. The two pens at Texas did not do very well. One of the pens at Missouri made a fine record, winning that test over all breeds, and won top national honors, being the high pen for all breeds entered at all United States egg laying tests during the year 1950-51. These birds laid 3688 eggs and 4030.25 points. One hen in this pen was the high hen, all breeds, at Missouri with 326 eggs and 356.85 points. Since the 1950-51 egg laying test only ran 50 weeks, this is a new world record for a 50-week test.

Our pen of Rhode Island Reds at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Test won first at Pennsylvania for all breeds and beat out a pen of our Babcock White Leghorns also entered at Pennsylvania, which was second. Therefore we took the first two places at the Pennsylvania test—first place with Reds and second place with White Leghorns.

LATE NEWS! We just received a telegram saying that we won the American Poultry Journal Trophy for high total score for five pens 1950-51 Egg Laying Tests.

Our supply of Rhode Island Red chicks is rather limited and if you want some of our Rhode Island Red chicks, please order early.

We built a pole-frame chicken barn

Early in July we started building a pole-frame barn for chickens. It is 390 feet long and 52 feet wide. It is an adaptation of the pole frame cattle shed designed by the Doane Agricultural Service of 5144 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri. We had the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell draw roof plans for us that revamped this from a cattle shed to a chicken barn. It has a dirt floor, no concrete foundation, the poles are set 4 feet in the ground, the cost of building it was very low, we have 6250 White Leghorn pullets in it now, and they are coming up nicely in production. They act happy, do not scare easily, and we hope that it ventilates properly this winter.

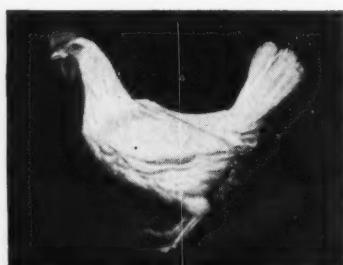
We don't think we are going to be bothered with rats in this house and we think it will be warm enough. We think that 1½ men will be able to feed and water these birds and gather and clean the eggs. Time will tell how this will work out. If this house is successful, we will draw up plans for a house and have them available in the spring. We want to see if the house works properly in cold weather before recommending it.

Another thing about this house is it can be cleaned with a tractor with a front-end loader and a manure spreader.

Send for Babcock's 48-page catalog. Most folks who have read it say it is one of the finest chicken catalogs ever written. You will enjoy it.

We are usually sold out on chicks well ahead of time, so we suggest that you order early.

This Babcock White Leghorn was high hen, all breeds, at 1951 Western New York Egg Laying Test. Her record: 333 eggs and 353.20 points.



BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC., Route 3E, Ithaca, New York

**AGAIN...
in 1951**
**More Thousands
of Dairy Farmers
Switched to Surge
Than Ever Before***

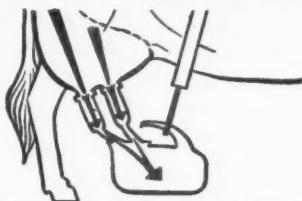
*More than in any previous year



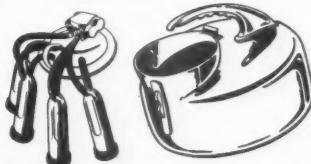
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Each year the switch to Surge continues to grow. And each year brings added proof that the Surge system of money-making milking gives farmers what they want.

FASTER MILKING—Tug & Pull gets more milk in less time, by holding teat cups at the natural angle of suspension, and by keeping them from creeping.



SAFER MILKING—Tug & Pull holds teat cups down where they belong, so they don't injure delicate udders.



CLEANER MILKING—with its short tubes and wide-mouthed pail, Surge is easily scrubbed clean and kept clean.

WHY NOT talk it over with your Surge dealer today—find out for yourself why every year more thousands of dairy farmers switch to Surge? He'll be glad to demonstrate the advantages of genuine Surge Tug & Pull milking on your own herd.

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No Machine Can Do a
Satisfactory, Complete
and Safe Job of Milking
Cows Without **TUG&PULL****

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Who Says NEW YORK ISN'T A FARM STATE?

BECAUSE New York ranks low in the amount of land in farms when compared to other states and because of its large urban population, a lot of people underrate its agriculture. But lets take a look at the record.

New York ranks 28th in the amount of land devoted to farming, but it produced more than \$957 million worth of farm product last year. Only Texas, California, and the highly agricultural Corn Belt States rank higher.

The Empire State was tops in production of cabbage, onions, lima beans, and sweet corn, and first in duck raising. It was second in total tonnage of principle vegetable crops, milk, snap beans, beets, cauliflower, apples, sour cherries, grapes, buckwheat, and maple products. Its 14 species of domestic animals and 94 different crops give it the most diversified agriculture in the nation.

Who Says WE AREN'T A FARM STATE?

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FREE BOOKS ON INSECT CONTROL

It's bad news for crop-destroying insects when toxaphene dusts or sprays are on the job!

These booklets tell you where—when—and how toxaphene insecticides control a wide variety of insect pests and save farmers many thousands of dollars annually.

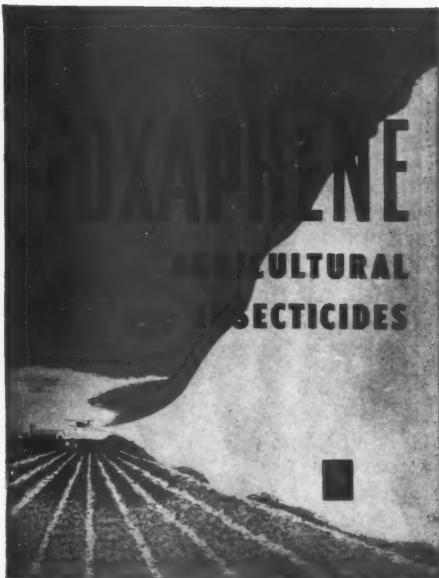
They are yours for the asking—no charge—no obligation. Send for the booklets which interest you most and learn how farmers can use toxaphene to increase yields and profits.



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Naval Stores Department, 911 King St., Wilmington, Del.

Hercules does not manufacture finished insecticides, but produces and supplies toxicants for use by the insecticide industry.



This 24-page book summarizes the use of toxaphene dusts and sprays on cotton insects, livestock pests, alfalfa insects, cutworms and armyworms, grasshoppers, peanut insects, many others.



Detailed use against grasshoppers, including U. S. D. A. official recommendations.



Official recommendations for control of leafhopper, velvetbean caterpillar, armyworms, thrips.



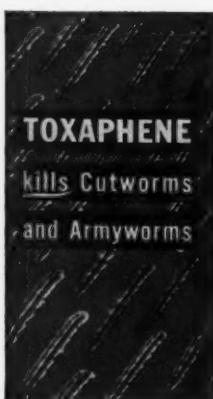
Recommendations for control of lygus, alfalfa weevils, spittlebugs, cutworms, blister beetles.



Explains program for getting more profit per acre with use of toxaphene against cotton insect pests.



How to control sudden and severe outbreaks of salt-marsh caterpillars with toxaphene.



Information on killing two major pests—cutworms and armyworms—with official recommendations.



Full-color drawings, identifying major cotton pests with recommendations for quick effective control.



Montana and Wyoming state recommendations for toxaphene against sugar beet web-worms.



Dramatic close-up photographs in these two booklets show, for the first time, the actual effect of toxaphene insecticides on grasshoppers and boll weevils.

NX52-1

KERMIS

Presents with Pleasure

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A Bill of Four One-Act Plays

FUMED OAK	Noel Coward
HELP AND HOOT OWLS	Marjorie Smith
LUCY THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER	Glenn Hughes
THE HUNGERERS	William Saroyan

Direction by Dr. Richard Korf
and by Marjorie Smith

Monday, 17 March

Martha Van Rensselaer Hall

CURTAIN AT EIGHT-THIRTY

Tickets 75 cents. On sale at Registration Desk at Willard Straight
and at the door.

Empire Is Owned and Controlled by Farmers

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative is owned by farmers *through their cooperatives*. The sponsoring organizations are the New York State Grange, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation and Producers Cooperative Commission Association. These organizations, owned by the farmers in New York are the sole stockholders in Empire.

EMPIRE PAYS ALL TAXES

Empire pays all Federal Income Taxes, Excess Profits Taxes and other taxes that are required by law—on the same basis as any other corporation.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS SET EMPIRE'S POLICY

Empire is operated under policies developed by the Board of Directors for the good of all the livestock industry. The Empire Board of Directors is made up of ten men—two from each sponsoring organization:

E. P. Forrestel, Akron, N. Y., President, Producers Cooperative Commission Association
P. C. Flournoy, Buffalo, N. Y., Manager, Producers Cooperative Commission Association
Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, N. Y., Master State Grange
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J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, N. Y., Director, Farm Bureau Federation
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Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, N. Y., Treasurer, Dairymen's League
George W. Slocum, Milton, Pa., Director, Dairymen's League

Empire's Operating Committee is the liaison between the Board of Directors and Empire's management. This committee consist of five men, each of whom is an employee of the sponsoring organization which has designated him for membership on this committee:

E. S. Foster, Ithaca, N. Y., Executive Secretary, Farm Bureau Federation
S. R. Farley, New York, Membership Department, Dairymen's League
C. L. Dickinson, Etna, N. Y., Assistant to the General Manager, G.L.F.
H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, N. Y., Secretary, State Grange
P. C. Flournoy, Buffalo, N. Y., Manager, Producers Cooperative Commission Association

FARMERS CONTROL EMPIRE

If you, as a farmer or othe reprosn interested in the livestock industry, have a question or a suggestion for the operation of Empire, you can move in several ways to get action:

- (1) You can contact a member of the local Advisory Committee for the market in your area. The Advisory Committees are made up of farmers and livestock men from the area served by each market.
- (2) You can contact one of the sponsoring farm organizations either in your community or go directly to a member of the Board of Directors or the Operating Committee of Empire.
- (3) You can contact Empire's management, either your local market manager or the General Manager, Raymond V. Hemming in Ithaca.

**FOR TOP MARKET PRICES FROM YOUR MARKETING AGENCY
CONSIGN YOUR LIVESTOCK TO
EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE**

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

ARGYLE

BATH

CALEDONIA

GOUVERNEUR

GREENE

MALONE

ONEONTA

Ready?



If you have not yet arranged for your spring supply of fertilizer this information is important to you.

WHEN the spring sun gets warm and the soil is just right for sowing seed, there will be a big rush for fertilizer—fertilizer plants will then be producing on a day to day basis trying to keep ahead of the demand.

You will probably be able to get enough mixed fertilizer to do your spring planting if you wait until then, but you may not get just the grade you want or have it on the day you want it.

Shortage of Phosphate

The supply of superphosphate is definitely short. This is due to the shortage of sulphur. Sulphur is necessary for the manufacture of sulphuric acid which in

turn is needed in the process of making superphosphate. This shortage will not only reduce the amount of granphosphate for direct use but will also make it necessary to adjust some grades of mixed fertilizers. It will most likely mean a shortage of the high phosphate fertilizers during the spring months.

Each year the ten G.L.F. fertilizer plants are putting out more and more plant foods of the grades adapted to the areas they serve—yet each year farmers are finding that some grades are short of demand sometime during the growing season. That's why it's good business for farmers to get at least part of their fertilizer needs on the farm during the winter months. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

Order Yours Now-
G.L.F. Fertilizer

CONTENTS

OUR COVER . . . Round-Up Club's Student Fitting and Showmanship Contest will climax weeks of preparation. Here Paul Dean, dairy cattle superintendent, helps out with Noel Alexander's Brown Swiss heifer, while other hopefuls look on. It's Homer Pringle's picture.

The Cornell Countryman

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Letter from the Dean

One day last March during Farm and Home Week, I made my way through the crowd in Roberts Hall and out on the agricultural campus. People were hurrying in all directions between the various buildings. Glancing at my program, I saw almost a full page of activities listed at eleven o'clock. This is Farm and Home Week, I thought to myself. All kinds of people looking for all kinds of information. What do they want here? What can we give them? What do *you* want? Lectures? Demonstrations? Exhibits? or a combination of all three?

You would be surprised to know how often these questions are discussed among the staff here at the College. Our primary purpose is to show the people of New York what is going on here. But we also want to tell you the things you want to know about food, deep freezers, livestock breeding and feeding, fruit and crop production, gardening and any other individual problems you bring with you. Then we hope you will go home and use your county extension offices more fully to get additional help.

You will not be surprised, therefore, to find a few questions about yourself on the registration card. We are interested in our visitors, so perhaps you will not mind if we do a little research on you. It will help us to serve you better. Our hope is to grow with the changing needs of the citizens of the state. Farm and Home Week must face forward.

W. J. Myers

FARM AND HOME WEEK

A Good Deal For Everybody

**For Forty-one Years Cornell Has
Brought New Ideas To Rural Folks**

By Barbara Chamberlain '53

For more than sixty years, farm people have been coming to Cornell to learn new ways of doing things and to improve on the old. In 1886 Isaac Roberts invited a group of farmers to come and learn about the experiments being carried on and the aid available. There was no mailing list so Anna Botsford Comstock wrote personal notes to farmers whose addresses were known to the college. Eighty-five farm people came and the Farmer's Institute was born. This organization later grew into the vast Extension Service that we know today.

The immediate ancestor of Farm and Home Week was a project called the Experimenter's League. This League grew out of the efforts of a group who were using their farms to carry on experiments. Shortly after 1900 eight of these experimenters gathered here to report on their progress and learn new ideas. By 1907 the League meeting had grown to such importance that Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey felt that

it would benefit all farm people in the state. In 1908 at Dean Bailey's suggestion it was made a public event.

Eight hundred people came to that first Farmer's Week (it was not called Farm and Home Week until 1928) coming into Ithaca by train or horse and buggy. Roberts Hall had been completed just the year before and provided facilities for the lectures and exhibits, that the faculty and students alike had hustled about preparing for, weeks in advance. Ninety-nine events were scheduled, including round table discussion groups and lectures. Some exhibits were set up, but it wasn't until the '20s and '30s that they grew in importance. One of the most popular events was the corn contest. Contests had been held in the schools throughout the state to select the five best exhibits of ten ears of corn. These were brought to Farmer's Week where the best one was selected.

The girls had a part in the con-

test too, because a prize was given for the best recipe using corn. For the first few years contests such as this played an important part in Farmer's Week, but as organizations for young people such as the FFA and 4-H were more fully developed, the emphasis gradually shifted to other events.

From Horses to Horsepower

The principal of self-help has been an important part of Farm and Home Week from the beginning. By making information available through the exhibits and lectures, the college gives the visitors the opportunity to select those new ideas which would be of the greatest benefit to them. As new methods were found to be more successful and new needs arose the programs changed. In the early years much of the emphasis was on the horse, their feeding and management. Rather than exhibits of the newest tractor model, demonstrations on horse shoeing were held. And when the forestry school was here, one of the favorite events was a wood chopping contest which was held in the baseball cage.

The animal husbandry department used to hold auctions of University stock. This event was usually held on the afternoon of the last day and preceded by a parade at noon. The stock parade started from behind the corner of East Roberts and wound around the front of Roberts and back to the judging pavilion. People crowded along the route and the spectacle was as exciting as a circus parade. The animals, Percheron and Belgian horses, Holsteins and a few Jersey cows, were led by the students and university grooms. The parade ended at the pavilion and the auction began. This was one of the most popular of the early events and the present livestock show is an outgrowth of it.

In those days, Rice and Caldwell Halls were new buildings and Warren Hall and the Plant Science



The Livestock Parade, winding past Roberts Hall, preceded an auction held by the animal husbandry department.

building hadn't risen yet. Bailey Hall wasn't used until 1914, and what is now the attractive flower garden across from Roberts was a place for disposing of everything from old hoop skirts to wagon wheels.

In the first few years of Farmer's Week, people came and stayed for two or three days or perhaps the whole week. There were few automobiles and most people came in by train or horse and buggy if they lived that close. The rooming houses in Ithaca provided places for the guests to stay. Farmer's Weeks were held in February and Ithaca weather hasn't changed any in the past fifty years.

One year there was a terrible blizzard the night before Farmer's Week was to begin. The Dean lived out in Cayuga Heights and couldn't get through the drifts to the campus. Finally he called the animal husbandry department for aid, and they hitched up a horse and bobbed, bundled a groom in the warmest clothes they could find, and he set out to bring the Dean in to greet the guests. More than once, Farmer's Week visitors were thankful for sleds that could get them back to their trains in East Ithaca.

Evening Entertainment

Because of this tendency for the visitors to stay more than one day, more emphasis was placed on the evening events. Monday night was usually devoted to an entertainment put on by the short course students. The short course was a twelve week course and was usually composed of adults, often very interesting people.

One year, Mrs. Payne Whitney was here. She was interested in managing her estate herself, and came to Cornell to learn the new methods. There were older farmers who wanted to further their education and even an ex-sea captain or two took the short course before retiring to farms. The course came to an end during Farmer's Week so the Monday entertainment was both a Farmer's Week event and a graduation entertainment. There were speeches and debates, music and singing.

Tuesday night there was a University concert in Bailey hall and on Wednesday evening a banquet



Roberts Hall in the days when Farmer's Week was in its infancy and the trees had not yet grown up.

for the alumni was held. Thursday night was devoted to the Eastman Stage, which was the first evening event that was ever held. The Eastman Stage was unique in that the preparation is so thorough that there has never been a case where the speaker forgot his speech or became too frightened to do a good job.

Kermis Debut

The first Kermis show was held in 1912 and Friday night was usually set aside for a Kermis production from then on. Kermis means carnival and the first show was not a play. There were tumbling acts, singing, dancing, juggling and all of the things that make up a vaudeville show. Kermis didn't turn to the drama until 1917 when they put on their first play before a Farmer's Week audience.

In the beginning, Farmer's Week was devoted mainly to agriculture. Home Economics was just a department in the College of Agriculture, occupying the top floor of Roberts Hall. It wasn't until 1919 that it became a school, and in 1925 it gained the rank of a college. Comstock Hall was the first Home Economics building, and in 1913 the Saturday before Farmer's Week, the department of Home Economics was in a flurry... moving into their new quarters and preparing for Farmer's Week at the same time. The preparations included the setting up of a cafeteria. Before that time, the only cafeteria on campus was in Cascadilla Hall, and the problem of eating during Farmer's Week was an acute one.

By Sunday, the situation was beginning to look encouraging. Workmen stayed overtime, and

steam tables appeared and were set up. The silver and china finally arrived. Monday's luncheon menu was planned, and in spite of the drawbacks the cafeteria was ready to operate the next day.

Ruby Greene Smith, in *The People's Colleges*, includes a description of the rather hectic day that followed. "Between several lectures daily these women (Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose) fled to the cafeteria to plunge their arms to the elbow in huge kettles of meat waiting to be made into meat loaf; to help clearing from the floor around an empty dishwashing room what seemed to be acres of soiled dishes; to peel potatoes; to wash vegetables; to slice bread; to hurry, hurry, hurry, and yet to stop in the midst of hurrying to greet enthusiastic and congratulating friends. All the students in the department hurried also... On Tuesday, not a few hundred, but a few thousand of hungry people proceeded to eat at a single meal all the food planned for that day, as well as the left-overs anticipated for the morrow."

Two o'Clock Tradition

Although changes in the program have occurred from time to time, certain traditional events have grown up. For example, the two o'clock lecture in Bailey Hall has always been set aside for a general interest topic. And Wednesday at two o'clock usually some prominent person from off-campus spoke. During World War II an attempt was made each year to get one of the top-notch correspondents such as Edward R. Murrow and, Bill Chaplin, and others to speak on the current happenings on the

(Continued on page 40)

Krilium

This New Soil "Wonder Drug" May Be A New Answer To Soil Structure Problems

By Phil Foster '53

"One of the outstanding contributions to our knowledge of soil structure." This is what Dr. Richard Bradfield, head of Cornell's agronomy department, says about Krilium.

For decades soil scientists have been looking for the compounds in humus which bind the soil particles together and thus make for good soil structure. An English scientist isolated a compound from sewage which was effective in binding together soil particles, but the compound was very subject to decomposition. He told Monsanto Chemists about it and they noticed that the substance was very similar to certain of the synthetic textile fibers (like orlon) already being produced. The Monsanto chemists went to work.

Monsanto Announces

Last December the Monsanto Chemical Company announced that it had synthesized one of the long sought-after compounds. In the lab the new chemical is called everything from a hydrolyzed polyacrylonitrile to CRD-186, but the patented trade name is Krilium.

Krilium is a light yellow powder composed of fine crystals. If you wet your fingers, cover them with the powder, and then touch your finger tips to each other the wet Krilium feels like glue. The compound dissolves rapidly in water and has a peculiar though not offensive smell.

Soil structure is one of the many factors which affect the yield of crops. To get the greatest return on his lime, fertilizer, and labor, a farmer must have soil that is loose

and friable. For many reasons roots grow more extensively in soil which has good structure. In such a soil, roots have access to a great supply of water and nutrients. Excess water moves through the soil faster. Good structure in the soil means warmer temperature in the spring and better aeration all year round.

In nature, microorganisms feeding on organic matter in the soil produce mucus secretions. These mucus secretions contain certain natural gums which bind the individual clay particles together forming water-stable aggregates. This is one of the important mechanisms by which good soil structure is built. An abundance of strong aggregates of proper size (from pea-size down to pin-head size) gives good soil structure.

Microorganisms must process from 100 to 1,000 pounds of manure to produce one pound of natural gums. And these natural gums are themselves slowly decomposed by the microorganisms. This is the reason why a farmer must continually add some form of manure to the soil if he is to keep the structure in good shape. But a farmer seldom has all the manure he would like to apply.

Substitute for Gum

Krilium is a synthetic replacement for the gums produced by the microorganisms in nature. Krilium does the same thing for soil structure that natural gums do. And it has one important advantage over them. It is believed to be more resistant to decomposition than the natural gums. Although still in the experimental stage indications are

that in some cases Krilium retains its power in the soil at least ten times as long as the natural gums.

Microscopic particles in the soil commonly referred to as clay actually consist of a negatively charged mineral core surrounded by an uncrystallized mass of iron and aluminum silicates and oxides mixed with organic matter. This uncrystallized mass contains both positive and negative charges.

The Krilium molecule is a long chain which probably has a molecular weight of over 50,000. It has a hundred or more negative charges. These negative charges bind part of the molecule to the positively charged sites on the soil particle. Since the molecules are long and thread-like, they attach to more than one soil particle. The microscopic soil particles are thus loosely bound together by a series of little bridges. Although Krilium is water soluble, once it becomes attached to the soil particles water will not disperse it. Krilium is not a fertilizer but a few pounds of the compound do as much for soil structure as many tons of manure.

Thorough Mixing Important

Krilium should be applied when the surface soil is approximately 20 to 30 per cent moisture and should be thoroughly mixed to insure maximum contact. The logical time to apply would be with the usual tilling or fertilizing operations of the farm. Krilium can be drilled like lime and then disked in. The more disking the better because of the importance of thorough mixing.

Maximum aggregation occurs about a day after application. Clay aggregates can be readily seen and the soil should be stirred again to make the aggregates separate definitely.

The amount commonly used in experimental work varies from 0.05

to 0.1 per cent of the total weight of the soil treated. Optimum depth to carry the treatment depends on the field and purpose of the application. Plow depth would be the logical extreme but three inches is probably deep enough for most cases. Simply applying to the surface aids erosion control on soils that ordinarily puddle and crust badly.

Monsanto currently estimates that the product will sell for around two dollars a pound. To treat the top three inches of an acre at the minimum rate (0.05 per cent) would take 500 pounds of Krilium \$1,000.

Until the price comes down the use of Krilium will probably be limited to greenhouses, athletic fields, tennis courts, house plants, lawns, and gardens where a very few acres are concerned.

The future holds out great possibilities for the use of Krilium. Erosion control may be an important function of the chemical. On a fresh road cut a surface treatment would help to stabilize the top surface of the soil with a water-permeable film until a vegetative cover could be started. For control of sheet erosion on more level areas a shallow treatment would aid starting of a good vegetative cover.

Ohio State and McGill University worked with Monsanto on much of the preliminary research with Krilium. The new soil conditioner is being tested intensively in the Southwest and many more Universities are starting work with it.

The development of Krilium opens up a new field for the chemical industry and, as the demand for

it or similar products develops, the field will become increasingly important.

But in addition to this, Krilium opens up a new field in soil structure research. Truly this medicine for sick soils is "one of the outstanding contributions to our knowledge of soil structure."

Clubs Discuss Krilium

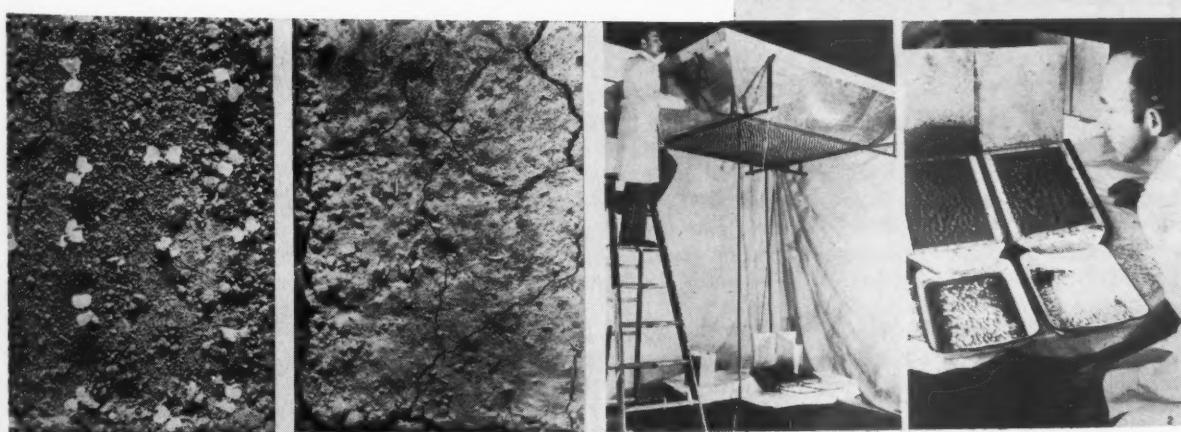
Krilium, a new synthetic soil conditioner recently developed by the Monsanto Chemical Company, was the subject of a joint meeting of the Floriculture and Agronomy Clubs on Tuesday, February 26. The meeting boasted a record attendance of approximately 300 people, including many interested persons who did not claim membership in either club.

The meeting featured a color

movie put out by the Monsanto Chemical Company, which aptly explained the nature of Krilium and demonstrated some of its uses. The employment of time-lapse photography was very effective in exhibiting some of the properties of Krilium.

Professor Paul J. Zwerman, Associate Professor of Soil Conservation in the College of Agriculture, talked about the chemistry of Krilium and answered various questions about the product. Prof. Zwerman is of the opinion that Krilium is actually not necessary to produce desired effects on soil, and he feels that humus is just as effective as the new chemical. The present high cost of Krilium is another hindrance to its widespread use.

Following the meeting a well-attended coffee hour was held.



Right: Infiltration test shows how equal amounts of water affect untreated soil, left, and Krilium treated soil, right. Untreated soil obstructs the passage of water by slackening and clogging. Treated soil lets all the water through, remains crumbly with no evidence of mud.

Bottom Right: 1. Monsanto workers and their Rube Goldberg-like contraption for testing the effect of Krilium on soil erosion. Man on ladder is checking the level of the water in the reservoir. Water dripping from reservoir simulates rain. 2. Results: Untreated soil on left washes considerably more than treated soil on right.

Bottom left: Radishes planted in untreated soil, right, and in soil treated with Krilium, left, show dramatic contrast in growth. Note sparse germination in untreated soil which shrank and dried to a hard crust from watering.

The Cornell Countrywoman

MUSIC APPRECIATION . . .

From Rattles to Rachmaninov

By Esther Church '53

"On the tree top
There's a cradle with a baby in it.
When the wind blows the cradle
will rock,
On the tree top
In the little world
On the rock
Going, going, go
On the rock."

The little girl swinging to and fro was expressing her natural love for music when she put together this simple ditty. Like this child, nearly all children naturally enjoy singing. They take to music as naturally as they take to playing. With proper guidance, this innate ability can be developed into an enduring appreciation of music. Mothers, teachers, and others who work with children actually hold the key to the door of a lifelong satisfaction which may be derived from music.

Sound Making

Instrumental and vocal sound is the fundamental approach in early training. Music is simply a combination of sounds. "All sound can be music to some." Tots not only enjoy tunes and noises, they are endowed with an amazing talent to create sounds of endless variety. Perhaps Tom's Indian war-whoop, or Anne's incessant drumming on the piano seems a far cry from true music, but here you have a foundation for musical training.

Babies start making sounds while still in the cradle. Pleasant sounding rattles and bells with melodious pitches (they may be sewn on a piece of elastic tape for a bracelet) are the seeds for emphasis on pleasant sounds throughout childhood.

As a child grows older, encourage him to experiment with different sound making instruments in his play. He'll enjoy using a padded stick on pots and pans to produce an assortment of noises, and striking multi-sized mixing bowls turned upside down and tuned glasses (using graduated levels of water) will help him differentiate between lower and higher tones. Of course, in this experimenting, he'll have to be old enough so there won't be the danger of broken bowls and spilled water!

Freedom of Imagination

An important part in this early experimentation is allowing children active enjoyment and freedom of imagination. Equally important is the constant emphasis on pleasant sounds. Whenever possible, substitute pleasant for unpleasant as long as you don't interfere with this play. This early interest in sound is the opening to music appreciation, but pushing this interest can easily produce a negative effect.

At nursery school and kindergarten age children can start using real instruments. The drum is the most satisfactory "first," it produces a variety of sounds, and does not require too much physical coordination since it makes use of large muscles and free arm movement. A usable drum can be made at home from a piece of innertube tacked over a tub, while Tom-Toms with skin heads are inexpensive and give a very pleasant tone. Drums placed so children can play them with both hands are most valuable. With two hands they can get more contrast in tone and rhythm. Most

important of all, let them enjoy the instrument in their own way. The intense concentration, and the glowing joy that accompany any child's play on a drum are proof that children not only love sound and rhythm, but they also love creating them.

It's well to introduce tonal instruments gradually and as children show interest. With these instruments the crucial ear training can begin. Properly tuned tone blocks are ideal; on them children become conscious of tonal relationships, and with encouragement they can pick out simple tunes. Don't be surprised if Mary comes up with a tune of her own. This is a quite normal procedure, and has real value if you let her know how proud you are of her for trying, without placing too much emphasis on the product itself. While the creative urge is an invaluable treasure, the tune itself will quickly be forgotten in the discovery of a new toy, or the anticipation of Daddy's homecoming.

At this stage, many mothers may be tempted to start piano lessons. Children love sound and rhythm, but they do not like the monotonous, tedious exercises and scales so many teachers emphasize in their aim for technical skill. It's a very common experience to have interest completely destroyed by such forced practice. Yet mothers wonder why their teen-aged children "simply won't touch the piano, and after all those years of lessons, too." A teacher who understands children's

The rhythm band is one of the early means of teaching musical sounds to children.



limitations, (they have short interest spans, and their physical coordination has not developed fully), who is patient and thoughtful, who uses a flexible lesson plan, and who realizes that music should be fun, can be a valuable asset in your child's musical development, even at an early age. Such teachers are few and far between, so some preparation is wise before your child starts lessons.

Enhance Interest

The piano, to children is a sound-making instrument, and through this approach, preparation for lessons comes naturally. Enhance children's interest in the piano by letting them explore and experiment. It's a good idea for you to supervise the exploring, so the children won't accidentally injure the piano. They'll love looking inside to see how the small hammers strike the strings to produce different tones. The way the pedals make the tone soft, loud, or blurred will fascinate them. After they have seen how the piano works, let them go to town and try out the keys. It's important, though, that you help your child discriminate between haphazard banging, and thoughtful experimentation, where he is using his ear to listen to the sounds he produces. With your help, ear training can become a game he'll love. Play a simple tune on the piano, then ask him to play it back to you. Give him plenty of chances to play the tune first, so you can play it back to him. This game will be a challenge to you, too.

Children use their voices to experiment with sound. The love for vocal sounds is another way of developing children's musical interest. Children have unlimited ability to make unusual and imitative sounds with their mouths. The first lesson you can teach them is to become conscious of the scope of these sounds, and to discriminate between the pleasant and unpleasant. By using the child's active imagination, you can help him control his voice. Have him pretend he is a train, with a whistle, coming closer and closer, and then fading in the distance.

He can supply the sound effects

in the stories you read him, too, as an approach to singing. And children love to have adults participate with them in experimenting with sounds. Sheehy, in *There's Music In Children* tells about a symphony of mouth clickings made up of three movements. In the first movement the sounds were made with open mouths. In the second, the mouths were partially closed. The finale was a combination of the two, accompanied by hand clapping.

Children's interest in the different sounds of *Mother Goose* and nonsense verses leads naturally to singing simple songs. Verses of Laura E. Richards' have great appeal in their rhythm and "mouthing".

"There was an old person of Ware,
Who rode on the back of a bear;
When they said, "Does it trot?"
He said, "Certainly not!
It's a Moppsikon, floppskon bear!"

From this rhythmical chanting it's an easy step to the equally rhythmical folk songs with simple tunes like *On Top of Old Smoky*, *Skip To My Lou*, and *The Bear Went Over The Mountain*.

Any person can use these basic

principles in teaching music appreciation. The important rule always to remember is: approach music as a way of expression, don't concentrate on the final product. If the teacher always follows this rule, music will never become a chore for the learner, since the teacher will not be tempted to force the run beyond his natural interest, in aiming for a perfect product.

Emma Sheehy has given these general directions as a guide in all specific music training. First, love of music is of primary importance; specific training comes only if you have the child's cooperation and interest. Second, your emphasis should always be on the child's improvement, not on his degree of accuracy. And, finally, encourage children to listen to the sounds they produce and to the sounds of others.

Many of the ideas in this article are taken from Emma Sheehy's *There's Music In Children*. Other good references for further reading are *The First Grade Book* by P. Hs, Glenn and Watters and *The Kinderkarten Book* by P. Hs, Glenn and Watters.

Are Your Clothes in the Mood?

By Blanche Miller '53

It doesn't seem possible that the reason for your sadness today may have been the outfit you were wearing. But that could really be the cause of your depressed moods.

According to a recent survey done by Mary Ryan of the Textiles and Clothing department of the College of Home Economics, what a girl wears definitely influences her psychological outlook on life.

A questionnaire consisting of over 21 questions was distributed to 1400 university co-eds. Some of the questions asked are as follows:

When you are in a group situation, do you feel embarrassed about your clothes?

Are you conscious of clothes you are wearing?

Have you refused to go out because you felt you hadn't an appropriate costume?

How do you think what you wore affected the way you acted? (This

referred to a previous question.)

When all the figures were tabulated the inferences drawn from the answers received, some rather amazing things were disclosed.

For instance, many girls felt that angora gave them a feminine feeling. To innumerable persons a garment of this molting material is a bother; however, Cornell co-eds find articles of it very popular. Whether the men concur in this opinion is an argumentative point.

Gaiety induced by clothes was reported more often than any other mood. Bright colors were mentioned by 77 girls as especially contributing to a gay mood; 50 girls specifically named red in this case. Light or pastel colors are also conducive to gaiety.

Bright colors tend to make some people self-conscious, but the majority of the co-eds answering

(Continued on page 44)

FARM AND HOME WEEK PLANNER

LINCOLN KELSEY

. . . FINDS TIME FOR FAMILY AND FISHING AS WELL

You've seen some of the Farm and Home Week Exhibits, now meet the man who sees that all the different parts of Farm and Home Week do appear—Lincoln D. Kelsey. As far back as November he begins to plan for the numerous events that occur all this week. Out of the whole year he figures that one quarter of his time is spent on Farm and Home Week.

But when Farm and Home Week is over it's time to relax. Salmon Creek is up South Lansing way and during the last of March and the first part of April the smelt run thick there. So, nights after Farm and Home Week find Professor Kelsey wading in Salmon Creek taking swipes with his long-handled smelting net at the schools of silver lightning.

Fellow professor-fishermen say that Kelsey cannot really claim the title "fisherman", but that doesn't bother him a bit. He goes right on using worms instead of flies for his fishing.

The story of Lincoln Kelsey, his wife Alice, and their family of four children covers a lot more ground than just Farm and Home Week. It covers relief work after World Wars I and II, service as a county agent in New York and Massachusetts, writing children's books, camping in the Adirondack Mountains. It includes a course in extension methods, a vacation Bible school text, eight grandchildren and one daughter still in college here.

Born in Saratoga Springs, New York, Professor Kelsey is the son of a musician and farmer. He spent most of his boyhood on a general farm outside West Hartford, Connecticut, a town set between the rolling hills of the Connecticut River Valley.

Kelsey started his career in Massachusetts just before the first World War as agricultural agent in Hampden County. He had just graduated from Massachusetts

By Dave Bandler '55
and Mike Rulison '53

State University and he served as agent for a year and a half before enlisting in the army.

When the war ended and Corporal Kelsey was discharged he had never left American soil. He had some experience in Extension work and his sweetheart was trained in social work. Talking things over they decided to get married and go abroad to do relief work. Mr. Kelsey borrowed three hundred dollars to get married on and they set off for Turkey, where he organized and supervised seed distribution, bread lines, and supply caravans. His wife, Alice, was in charge of an orphanage for Armenian children.

After about a year of service the Kelseys came back to the United States. Lincoln reentered the Extension Service in his native state, New York.

For a while he roamed Franklin County and then was transferred to Albany County where he had a chance on the side to become acquainted with the law-making machinery of New York State.

In 1928 he came to Cornell as assistant state leader of county agricultural agents. It was at this time that "Abe" Kelsey harmon-

ized in an all male extension quartet. Director of Extension Simons, another member, says, "We weren't good, but we were tolerated at the meetings."

When the time came for his sabbatical leave in 1935 Mr. Kelsey went to work as rural rehabilitation advisor with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the Northeastern States. Returning to the University he was appointed to his present position of administrative specialist in charge of training personnel.

His supervision of the training program includes planning the annual Extension Service Conference held in January, and the summer training school for Extension personnel. Under his direction the summer school has grown steadily.

When relief workers were needed again toward the end of the second World War Professor Kelsey set off for Egypt and Greece where he worked with UNRRA managing agricultural supply shipments and directed programmes for agriculture and fisheries. Later he was joined by Mrs. Kelsey who served as a social worker.

Service abroad started Mrs. Kelsey on her career as an author of books for children. After returning to the United States from her first



Professor Kelsey talks with Egyptian farmers on the plains surrounding the pyramids.
This was his second trip into the Near East.

service overseas she found she had a store of folk-tales and actual incidents which made good stories for children. She wrote up a few of these and had them published. Children liked them, each story had a lesson, and Mrs. Kelsey liked producing them. One of her books was full of folk-stories about the *Hodja*, Turkish national funnyman. Each story and book is the result of much research or a true experience. When Mrs. Kelsey wrote *Blueberry Acres* she spent several weeks in Michigan living with the migrant blueberry pickers, getting first hand experience with their life.

... and the other half

Mrs. Kelsey was a history major at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts and has composed sermons for the Junior Sermon Pulpit Digest regularly for several years. Her most recent literature project is a text for use in vacation Bible schools; this summer it will be pre-tested before the printing is begun in the fall.

The Kelseys are members of the First Congregational Church of Ithaca and Mrs. Kelsey is a past president of the Tompkins County Council of Churches. In her church and social work she has been instrumental in settling displaced persons in Ithaca and finding jobs for them.

The four Kelsey children, a boy and three girls, are mostly grown out of their home on Cayuga Heights. Paul, the oldest, graduated from Cornell in 1943 as a conservation major. Now he is working for the State Conservation Department here in Ithaca. He and his father dream of building a hunting lodge out in a 20 acre red pine forest that Professor Kelsey gave him as a wedding present, they both enjoy hunting. Hanging in the Kelsey garage are several well-stuffed pheasants prepared by Paul.

The two older girls are married; Olive lives home while her husband is on naval duty in Hangkong, and Edith lives near Canandaigua with her husband, a veterinarian. Third of the Kelsey girls is Martha, a pert-looking junior in the Cornell Arts College.

The Kelsey's like the outdoors and have often gone camping in

the summer. Over the years they have camped over many parts of the Adirondacks. One summer recently Martha and her parents decided to camp in the Canadian woods. They packed into the woods with supplies and canoe loaded on a motorized railroad handcar. But getting out was a different matter. After they finished their vacation they arrived at the tracks but found themselves cut off because of a railroad strike. They ended up packing out of the woods three miles along the railroad right-of-way.

Professor Kelsey likes the outdoors around their house too. There is a large vegetable garden in back, a flower garden at the end of the house, and a lawn for croquet and badminton. Professor Kelsey justifies using the power lawn mower he shears the lawn with a saying that he is over 40 now. But he hasn't given up the axe yet. Out



Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey.

in the garage hang two sharp axes and on the floor there's a chopping block—that's right, "Abe" Lincoln Kelsey cuts all his own firewood and chops it down to size in the garage.

"Abe" Kelsey classes himself as a family man and enjoys his home and family very much even though there have been several times when he and his wife have left home on extended trips for service they thought necessary.

Professor Kelsey's office on the third floor of Roberts Halls is the advising place of about 70 students interested in entering the Extension Service.

Here in November he begins plans for Farm and Home Week the next Spring. Here he plans the course taught to seniors and graduate students in Extension. Lincoln D. Kelsey it says on the door—What it doesn't say is: ADMINISTRATOR EXTRADINAIRES, FRIEND OF STUDENTS AND THOSE IN NEED.

Judy Kredel Wins Borden Scholarship

Judith Kredel is the recipient of the 1952 Borden Home Economics Scholarship at the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University. The announcement comes from Mrs. Gladys Butt, chairman of the College's scholarship committee.

Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent presented Miss Kredel with the certificate and the \$300 which the Borden Company awards annually to the top-ranking member of the senior class. The winner must also have completed two or more courses in food and nutrition.

Besides winning the Borden scholarship, Judy was one of four students selected by a faculty committee to spend the first semester of their senior year at the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit to supplement their studies at Cornell.

Farm Management Poesy

S. W. Warren, professor of farm management, remarks, "There are some who feel that the question of size of farm is best summed up in the old rhyme" (attributed to Ben Franklin):

A little farm well tilled,
A little barn well filled,
A little wife well willed,
Are great riches.

But he goes on to note that farm management records the world over indicate a better living from a moderately large farm. His revision, therefore, reads:

A moderately large farm well tilled,
A moderately large barn well filled,
And a wife, whatever her size,
Will be well willed.

Brighten Your Room With Flowers

HINTS ON FLORAL ARRANGEMENT

By
Walt Wilkens '54
and
Barbara Barnard '55

Flowers have come to be an essential item in adult life. A strange statement? --- No. The coed must have corsages for the formal dinner and dance. The anniversary or birthday must be celebrated by giving the little wife a bouquet or a dozen roses. The wedding ceremony must be surrounded by a forest of flowers. The convalescent must have several filled vases to brighten the bleak room. All these flowers are for a moment of pleasure and then are thrown into the waste disposal only to be a memory, if even that.

We have overlooked a place for flowers which certainly merits a great deal of consideration, that of flowers in the home, the fraternity house or the college dorm. Nothing can add life to a room and give it atmosphere like an arrangement of flowers in a well chosen spot. This may perhaps be an inconspicuous corner, but it lends cheerfulness to the room that can be appreciated only after you have made this addition.

Many rooms in fraternity and sorority houses as well as dorms have been given what you might call a "home" atmosphere. We have seen rooms that looked very similar, both in arrangement and color, but still different as night and day. Those that had flowers or even just green plants in them had an extra liveness and comfort to the eye. Here, we have something that is lasting and a part of the room as much as the bookshelf. The question remains, "How can I arrange my own room to get this comfort you speak about?" It isn't hard and requires little knowledge of interior decorating. There are several suggestions we would like to offer you that may help you.

We realize that you can't be changing flowers around every week if your time must be budgeted for many other activities. This definitely pertains to the men and women of Cornell. The homemaker also cannot be out continually shopping for flowers and materials for her bouquets and centerpieces. Many would like to have flowers that would require little time and attention. For them we suggest a dish garden. Others who don't have something definite in mind for their nook or corner might like to try

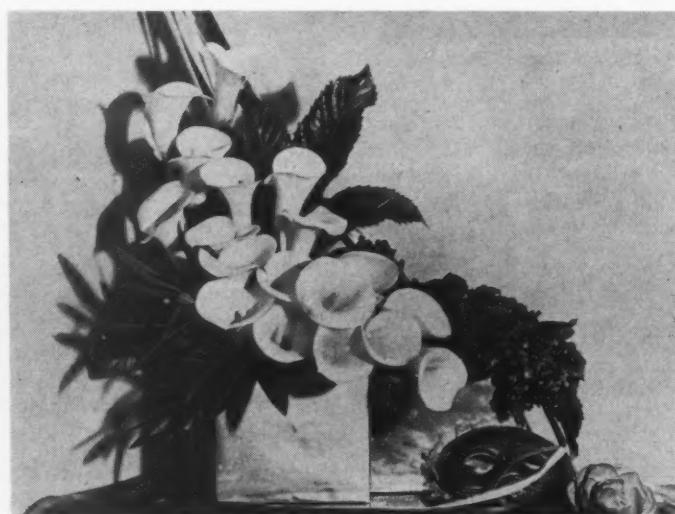
their hand at arranging various flowers and materials. We'll try to give background and suggestions on cut flowers for those who might like to experiment.

In order to get a desired effect we cannot indiscriminately select materials, put them together carelessly and come out with a suitable effect unless we take into consideration several elements of arrangement. We must include a design or mental picture of what we would like for our particular situation and in this include unity, focus and balance to the composition. The Japanese were the first to develop this art of flower arrangement. They were so conscious of this art that each creation or planting was a religious act.

Arrangement In The Vase

We cannot hope to bring this art to you in one easy lesson, but a few hints and general rules will start you off. If you are dealing with cut flower arrangements, the height should be kept at about one and one-half times the height of an upright container or one and one-half times the average width of a low style container. The different elements used should not stray carelessly or cross each other. Usually the top of the highest flower or leaf should be centered in a vertical line with the center of the base. Clashing colors and use of many different colors should for the most part be avoided. The darkest colors give the best effect of balance if they are used near the center of the arrangement. Avoid crowding or vertical and horizontal arrangement. Bring the stems together at the container level, never above it. These are by no means set rules to follow and they are not all inclusive, but they will aid better flower arrangement. Remember, above all, that you are striving for your own creative design to fit your own particular problem and situation.

The effect you may wish does not have to be brought about by the use of exotic flowers. There are many seasonal choices that can be



In this arrangement a triangle effect has been achieved by using flowers of different lengths. The foliage is important to the background.

used to give you almost any design you wish. Even the poorest folks can afford to brighten their homes with many of the flowers that are available in the spring. Yellow Daffodils, purple and white Lilacs, Lilies, Lilies of the Valley and many of the flowering fruit trees may serve our purposes. Later in the season we can give way to Roses, Delphiniums, Zinnias, Gladioli, and Snapdragons. With fall approaching, Marigolds, Calendulas, Cosmos, and Chrysanthemums are plentiful. During the winter you must resort mainly to the local flor-



This asymmetrical crescent of evergreens and cones is an excellent winter display.

ists, unless you have your own little greenhouse. Some of the best buys are Sweet Peas, Carnations, Poppies, Roses, Snapdragons, and Lilies of the Valley. Certainly we have an abundance of flowers to work with. In our designs we may also include such articles as branches, ferns, ivy, and many of the weeds which can lend a very desirable effect.

When we consider flower design we must be careful to take attentive consideration of the containers we are using. Their choice should be governed by the type of background and general color scheme of the rooms as well as of the flowers. Their size should also be related to the size of the room and their area of confinement if they are to be placed in a nook or enclosure. After choosing the containers we should select flowers that will be suited to the containers and the background. Glass of simple and plain design

and color will usually be more effective than crystal glass that has designs or is ornamented. Simple pottery of many shapes and sizes is effective. It should be used with wild flowers and branches or anything that would be related to the country way of life that pottery usually suggests. Bronze, copper and brass also afford attractive means of display. They give a variety of tones and color that can be used for practically any arrangement. Baskets are not to be frowned upon, but they are usually of use only for containers and do not add much to the composition of the arrangement.

Now the problem remains to fit everything together in the right proportion. By all means let your imagination run loose and try to mentally picture a design. Follow the few simple rules that were presented including color, balance and taking heed of your background.

Grow Your Own

Of course the problem many of us want solved is to do away with all this designing and arranging time and yet get the same effect. The answer is to grow your plants instead of cutting or buying them. You will immediately realize that we can not obtain the same effects as we have through the arrangement of flowers. We can not use design, composition, focus and balance to their fullest extent. We are also more limited in the use of containers as well as the varieties of flowers. You might give more consideration to the foliage type of plant as these are usually well suited to the indoors. Since these are

growing plants we must give them adequate sunlight and water them regularly. We must take into consideration the other factors of growth such as temperature and nutrients.

It is easy to place a potted plant anywhere but doing so does not always give satisfaction. Possibly the best type of arrangement suited to our use in the small room that many of us have would be the dish garden in an open, shallow container. A cactus dish garden is easily kept and there are many plants that can be bought in florist shops or five and ten cent stores. The best combination is that of the true spine cacti with thick fleshy succulent plants. These will grow best in a sandy type of soil. Growing ivy with cactus does not usually work well because of their different cultural requirements. The purpose of a dish garden is to grow something that will not grow fast and necessitate frequent thinning and cutting. In this manner the cactus group serves us well. Varieties that can be obtained locally are Cactus, Aloes, Peperomia Sansevieria and Sedum. Sometimes a small figurine can be added to the design to make it more attractive. Cluttering up the dish with many articles is to be avoided since it distracts from the focal point of the design. Sand or small pebbles should be spread over the top to prevent water from standing around the crowns of the roots. Just because you associate cactus with the desert does not mean they can go without water indefinitely. Water them twice a

(Continued on page 34)



The living plant in the log is a simple arrangement and continues to grow and change over a period of time.

"THERE'S WATER DOWN UNDER,"

SO SAY

The Water Dowsers

By Conrad Oliven '53 and Dot Klimajeski

The topic for discussion in the Martha Van cafeteria was water dowsing. "Depends a lot on how you operate the fork," Bill Fitzgerald was commenting. "I think it's a farce—but it works."

"I saw a farmer do it but I think he pressed on the sides of the twig to make it bend down," Esther Church suggested.

Others who'd had experience with the divining rod just nodded, "It's a very peculiar reaction."

A few days later our assignment read: *Get a scientific slant on dowsing, divining, witching—call it what you will. Find out how it works, why, and for whom.*

Art, science, or superstition? We meditated, lost in the stacks of Stone. Logical, that's it, we must be logical.

Dowsing: "To search for subterranean supplies of water, ore, etc., by the aid of a diving rod. (Origin unknown.)"

Divining rod: "A rod used in divining, esp. a forked stick, commonly of hazel, supposed to be useful in locating spots where water, metal, etc., may be found underground."

Metaphysical or Electrophysical

Ridiculous. Must be hocus-pocus; but wait, what's this? The title read, "Dowsing. A select bibliography of recent references." We skimmed through 120 of the "select," which were collected by the British Science Museum in 1938. Some of the titles read simply, "Water Divining;" others were thought provokers—"How Can We Solve the Problem of the Divining Rod." The most impressive, however, spoke of electrophysical problems, physiological action, mechani-

cal vibration, and cosmic radiation.

Fascinating adjectives, but oh what bunk, we mused. Then we remembered the assignment, "Get a scientific slant." Much more scientifically accomplished if we get the scientific views of some of Cornell's scientists, we decided.

Scientists Noncommittal

We left logic on the dusty shelves, neglectful of the fact that science only deals with systematic knowledge. Despite our rude intrusion, the scientists were highly courteous—and very noncommittal. We spoke with water experts; they had no explanation. Civil engineers wouldn't listen to us. The geologists said, "Utter superstition." One suspecting professor thought we were an aspiring COUNTRYMAN competitor sent out on a wild goose chase. We assured this quest for truth was on the level, backed out of his office, and took off across the quad to see the psychologists.

A summary of other professorial experiences and theories revealed:

Some folks swear by divining, other swear at it.

As in religion, you cannot make firm believers out of skeptics.

The twig of a stone fruit works best under most circumstances.

For estimating the depth to water, a good thumb rule to follow is: count the number of steps it takes for the stick to point downward and multiply each step by three.

Several years ago, the student actor trying to locate water with a divining rod in Prof. A. M. Drummond's play, "The Cardiff Giant," could not possibly have done so because he was not hold-

ing the rod in the prescribed manner.

We were given the run-around till we heard from Ted Townsend, farm reporter for the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*. Having written a score of articles on water dowsing in the past year, he sums it up as follows:

"People in this area (Utica) DO have the power to make a forked stick turn downward. Water has been found in many of these spots. Scientists do bite their finger nails, some clear up to the elbows, trying to discount the practice.

"One man had a well go dry. I took a man with a divining rod there and he said water would be found at 18 feet down in a vein he marked out. The water was hit at 15 feet. The 'dry' well was not over 20 feet away.

From Twigs to Wire!

"Probably 15 men have operated divining rods for me. Some were in winter over snow; some in summer; some on the first floor of a house.

"Peach, plum, cherry, witch hazel forked twigs were used, as well as an aluminum wire.

"We see it happen. Have no explanation as to WHY."

We heard of other startling revelations and testimonials.

British Columbia employs an official Government Water-Diviner.

At a Farm Bureau fair in York County Maine, in 1941, five blindfolded water dowsers all located a vein within three inches of the same spot.

"The mystic forked stick of the olive branch" played a large part in locating the world's largest producing artesian well (six and a half million gallons of water a day) in

Riverside, California, according to Lauren W. Grayson, superintendent of the Riverside Light and Water Department.

Now what?

We returned to the dusty shelves of knowledge. Illogically, we stumbled upon Water-Supply Paper 416, entitled "The Divining Rod" by Arthur J. Ellis. The little bulletin, first published by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior in 1917 and reprinted in 1938, seems to be the most comprehensive report on the history of divining. A bibliography of 582 references covers the subject from 1532 to 1916.

The paper takes us back to pre-biblical days. The Scythians, Persians, and Medes practiced divining. Diviners have placed significance upon the statement of Hosea (4: 12), "My people ask council at their stocks, and their staff declareth unto them."

Metals Too

We learned that metals were located in the German Harz Mines with a "schlaguthe" or sticking rod as early as the 16th century. German miners, imported into England to develop the Cornwall mines during Queen Elizabeth's reign, brought the rod along. Ever since, divining has been used for locating all kinds of minerals, oil, water, gold, sunken treasure. It has been used for curing disease, tracing criminals, determining sex, and what-have-you.

Moreover, all kinds of twigs have been used—straight or forked. Some say the type of twig to be used depends on the area. Nowadays willow is prescribed in Iowa, hazel in the Ozarks. Others maintain that a twig with a bitter root is best. Then again a forked twig from a willow, beech, holly, apple, or any other tree will do. Some say they have successfully tried a metal rod, a piece of wire, even a watch spring.

The Geological Survey's bulletin summarizes: "It is doubtful whether so much investigation and discussion have been bestowed on any other subject with such absolute lack of positive results. . . . It should be obvious to everyone that further tests by the United States Geological Survey of this so-called 'witching' for water, oil, or other

minerals would be a misuse of public funds."

That should have ended the controversy for all times. Not so, however.

Along came Kenneth L. Roberts, Cornellian of the Class of 1908, who is remembered by a few professors as an avid and out-spoken writer for the *Widow*.

"There's hardly a geologist who doesn't speak contemptuously of water dowsers, insist there's nothing to water dowsing and proclaim loudly—and erroneously—that there's water everywhere, no matter where you dig," Roberts affirms in his book, *Henry Gross and his Dowsing Rod*.

Gross, possessed of peculiar divining talents, not only is capable of on-the-spot dowsing, determining the number of water veins, their depth and rate of flow, but has been successful at long distance dowsing.

With no previous knowledge of an area, Gross asks his rod direct questions as to the number of water "domes", their location, etc., while an assistant points to a map to determine the exact spot.

The outstanding example of his ability is the dowsing of the island of Bermuda while at Roberts' farm in Kennebunkport, Maine, 800 miles away. Gross had never been to Bermuda, where rain water had been the only source of water for the past 300 years. Several pre-

vious attempts, including a 1,400 foot boring below sea level, had been made to locate underground water with no success.

By questioning his rod, Gross determined the location of four water domes on the island. Two months later, while Bermuda was in the midst of an extensive drought, he came to the island to verify his predictions. The rod repeated its previous answers. Drillings were made at three of these locations (Gross predicted the fourth to be polluted) and water was found at the given depths. Bermuda, where water once had to be rationed during dry spells was assured a constant water supply.

Divided Opinion

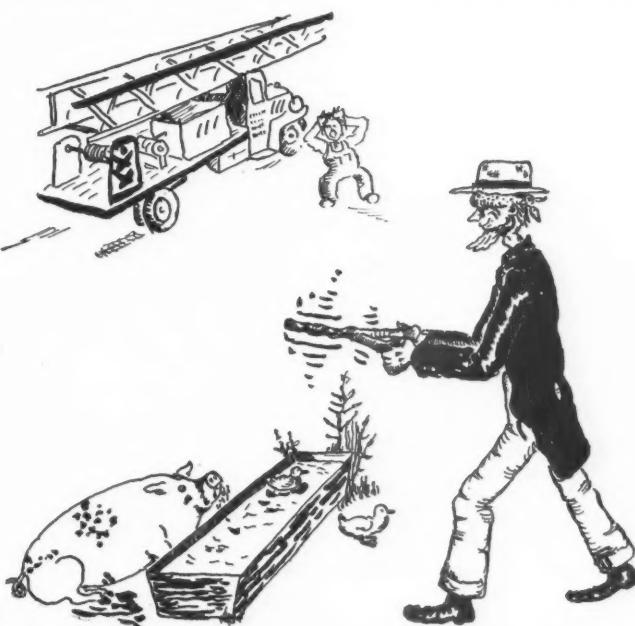
By this time members of the COUNTRYMAN staff were choosing sides. Some were inclined to agree with Klimajeski (of Klimajeski and Oliven) that maybe Henry Gross and Roberts were on the level.

Others were awaiting the outcome of Oliven's research. Oliven, the skeptic, reports:

I was getting sick and tired of so much heresy. I decided to find out for myself if the divining rod worked. So I rounded up Hank Pringle, our photographer, and we went over to see George Snow, a local well driller.

"There are hundreds of people who wouldn't have me drill a well

(Continued on page 43)



What Do We Look Like

A British Visitor Comments
on the Agriculture He Saw

By W. A. Buckpitt

Ed. Note: Some of our readers may have met the two British county agricultural advisers visiting here last year. Mr. Cyril Kinsey, Harforshire, England, and Mr. William Alan Buckpitt, Berwickshire, Scotland, spent from April to September studying agricultural economics and extension methods at the invitation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, under the sponsorship of ECA.

The first three months were spent in New York State, with headquarters at Cornell ("You can smell the Greek, Latin and religion when you step off the train at Oxford but Cornell has one of the most beautiful campuses"), most of the remainder in North Carolina, with quick tours through 14 other states.

At the Countryman's request, Mr. Buckpitt has set down some of his views of America and contrasts to the British Isles. He also presents some questions and problems for us to consider.

Some of the things which have impressed me are:

The immensity of your country. Texas alone is about three times the size of the United Kingdom. The population of the United Kingdom is roughly one-third that of your country. With 50 million people crowded on its small islands, the United Kingdom had barely one acre per person in comparison with 12 acres per individual in America. The relative sizes and populations of the two countries account for many of the differences in behaviour between our two peoples.

The vast natural resources. The natural resources of the United Kingdom are poor except for coal and iron ore. The USA, however, is almost self sufficient. . . Further development of resources for synthetic production may well make your country independent of imported fuel oil, wood and paper, wool and rubber. Because of its poor natural resources, the United Kingdom depends upon international trade and manufacturing for existence, and economic isolation is unthinkable. The very different economic circumstances of the two countries account also for the different attitudes of the two people.

The energy of your people. I have noted the restless energy of most Americans. A common expression is "Come on! Let's go!" With such energy and such resources you are bound to "go to town." However, why not cultivate the art of relaxation and contemplation and the quiet enjoyment of family life and reflection? It is yours for the taking and cannot be bought with dollars.

The accent placed upon labor economy on the farm. When I was in New York State I came across many farms being run by one man without regular help. . . . some with 20 dairy cows plus poultry. To quote an extreme case, in Iowa, I met two brothers farming 620 acres; 130 acres were planted to corn, 70 breeding beef cows were maintained and all calves were reared and fattened, 450 pigs were raised annually for sale and 300 acres were kept under permanent grass.

Such labor economy is often obtained by long hours of work, a high degree of mechanization, the acceptance of a reduced level of production and some untidiness.

In the United Kingdom the accent is in the first place upon output per acre and in the second place upon output per man. Our agriculture is highly mechanized, too, but our greater level of production per acre require more intensive work, cleaner land and greater tidiness—factors in which the United Kingdom is surpassed only by Holland and Denmark.

The amount of under-developed and abandoned land. During my early weeks in the U.S. I was appalled by the large amounts of derelict land and land not pulling its weight. I have resigned myself to this state of affairs, realizing that you are blessed with an abundance of land in relation to your population. If your population continues to increase at the present rate and surpass the 200 million level predicted, you will probably be obliged to

farm more intensively and to utilize some of the wasted acres. I believe the agricultural output of the U.S. could be tripled by land drainage, good ploughing and cultivation, better liming and fertilization, improved pasture management as understood and practised in Europe, together with reclamation of the abandoned areas.

The general good quality of your beef and dairy cattle. The beef cattle I have seen have been largely in the Middle West. . . I have been favorably impressed with their general excellence and uniformity of type.

The dairy cattle seen in Wisconsin and New York State have usually been well developed ones with good udders, and appear to be good commercial milk producers.

The vital role which the Corn Belt plays in your economy. The Middle West. . . plays an important part in the farming of other less favorable states. What would happen to milk production and intensive egg and broiler production in New York State, to duck farming in Long Island, and pig farming in the Eastern States, if corn from the Corn Belt were not available? In the United Kingdom there are very few high quality feeding stuffs for the farmer to buy and he can only keep such livestock as his holding can feed, except in the case of the milk producing farm to which feeding stuffs imported from overseas are devoted.

Regarding an amusing experience which befell us, Mr. Kinsey suggested that I relate one which happened to us near Riverhead, Long Island on the 15th of June: It was a very hot day so, about 4 p.m., we felt in need of refreshment. We entered a diner and asked the waitress for cups of hot tea. No doubt she thought it rather odd that hot tea should be requested instead of Coca-Cola or 7-up, and she eyed us curiously for a while. Then she came forward and inquired, "Are you gentlemen detectives?"

I replied, "No. We are visitors from the British Isles."

She reflected for a moment and then said, "Well, how is it you speak English so well?" To this I quite truthfully rejoined, "We have been practising it for quite a time."

Introducing Your Friends

Gertrude Strong

Gertrude Strong tried to talk us out of our belief that her job in the preparation of the Home Ec portion of Farm and Home Week was important. Recruiting girls as ushers, demonstrators, and hostesses for the Home Ec events and exhibitions during the Week did not seem a very great task to the Editor of the Home Ec publication, *Spool and Kettle*. But there are a great many girls participating in these events, and they are there largely because of the ambitious efforts of Miss Strong.

But Gertrude will only be here until Farm and Home Week because of a job teaching freshman Home Economics in the high school at Dryden, New York. Home Ec education has been her major and this will be her practice teaching.

She has participated very actively in a large assortment of extra-curricular activities, a favorite being her position on the executive council of the Home Ec Club. She represented this organization at its national convention in Cleveland last summer and "greatly appreciated the chance to go, and to meet so many people from other colleges."

Gertrude is a member of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority and also paints for the CURW poster committee. And as a sophomore, she was the librarian of the Girl's Glee Club.

Apparently she has spent some time in the fine art of manhunting, for she is engaged to a Cornell graduate of '51 and will be married next summer.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Epsilon honor societies and was awarded one of the Cora L. Tyler scholarships last year.

When she has time, her favorite hobbies usually turn her to sewing, drawing, or listening to almost any style of music.

With her many college accomplishments behind her, she looks forward to a teaching career and marriage.

Lloyd Haner

"Just look for a tall, slim, smiling boy and you will find Lloyd Haner," the editor directed. I had no trouble at all finding Lloyd from that description.

Some Home-ecers may know Lloyd as their instructor in Household Mechanics, (Ag. Eng. 10) but most will recognize him as the student chairman in charge of Farm and Home Week. Lloyd has worked hard to earn himself the responsibility and honor of this position.

As a freshman Lloyd chose for his activities the Frosh Club and the Young Co-ops. By his sophomore year, he was president of the Young Co-ops. Finding that he could handle responsibility and en-



—Bob Fallon

joy the work, Lloyd took on the position of vice-president of Acacia, his fraternity, and he joined the Ag Agents club. Lloyd hoped this training would prove to be valuable experience for his chosen vocation, that of County Agent.

Each year, when Farm and Home Week rolled around, Lloyd would volunteer to serve on the committees. Last year he was vice-chairman in charge of coordination of the committees. This year he is the student chairman. One might suppose that he were a member of Hon-Nun-De-Kah, and it would be perfectly correct to make this assumption. In fact Lloyd is secretary of this honorary.

It would seem that with so much time devoted to Cornell University and the College of Agriculture, that no time is left for Lloyd's personal life. This is far from the truth. Lloyd was married to a girl from Troy a year ago last December, and now spends much of his time at his home on Buffalo Street with his wife Evelyn.

For all of you who are interested in the opportunities presented by Farm and Home Week, Lloyd advises that taking part in the activities "provides a good chance for students to get to know each other and to meet students of different clubs as well as outsiders."

But whatever he talks about, you will find him, in the words of Mr. Lincoln D. Kelsey, his advisor, "a swell fellow, sincere, and very likeable."



—Tim Cannon

Gertrude

Alumnates

1916

Died, Nov. 13, 1951, Harvey McChesney of Peacock Point, Locust Valley, where he had been the superintendent of the H. P. Davison estate.

1931

Wilbur F. Pease has returned to the Cornell campus as an assistant State 4-H Club Leader after serving nearly 15 years as County 4-H Club Agent in Wyoming and Suffolk counties. From 1931-1937 he taught vocational agriculture in Castile High School. He was managing editor of the "Countryman" for the year 1930-1931. Bill, his wife May, and his daughters Diane and Christine are living on Ellis Hollow Road. Diane is a fine arts student in the College of Architecture.

1936

Homer A. Jack has edited an anthology of the wit and humor of the late Mahatma Gandhi, published on November 21 by Beacon Press. Jack has been minister of the Unitarian Church of Evanston, Illinois, since 1948. He obtained his Doctor's degree here in 1940.

1940

After five years in the United States Air Force, Douglas M. Thompson joined the executive training squad of Abraham & Straus department stores in November, 1946. He is now living in Fresh Meadows, Flushing.

1941

This fall on Connecticut Hill, near Ithaca, Nicholas Drahos (Master's '50) felled a 190-pound buck with his second arrow. Drahos, who is skilled in the use of the bow, is currently with the New York State Conservation Department in Albany. He will always be remembered here at Cornell as an All-American football tackle.

1942

Captain Joseph Hoffman, recalled to active duty in March, 1950, has been assigned as an army aviator of V Corps Headquarters, Bad Nauheim, Germany. His present address is Hq. V Corps,

A.P.O. 79, c/o P.M. New York.

Mrs. Gladys McKeever Seebald, of East Orange, New Jersey, gave birth to her second son, James David, on August 30, 1951.

1943

Also recalled to active duty, Nicholas L. Sullivan is a battery commander in the 291st F.A. Bn. 278th Regimental Combat Team, Ft. Devens, Mass. He was graduated from Albany Law School and passed his bar exams in 1950.

Back from a two week vacation that included a trip by private plane to Fort Worth, Texas, to the National Flying Farmers' Convention, Mexico, and a return home by the northern route, R. Stephen Hawley and Mrs. Hawley (Ellen Simpson '44) say, "We had a marvelous time!"

1944

Robert F. Miller, who obtained his Ph.D. in 1951, has been appointed Assistant Director of Research of the Laboratory and Ex-



1950. Second Lt. Wilbur J. Sovocool of Oneonta was one of 110 student officers and aviation cadets who graduated on December 15, 1951 from the U.S.A.F. Advanced Multiple-Engine Pilot School at Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas. Sovocool is now stationed with the 11th Strategic Reconnaissance Group Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash. He had been active in 4-H work and in the Grange.

perimental Farm Staff of Kasco Mills, Inc., of Waverly, New York.

Harrison B. Tordoff, instructor in zoology at the University of Kansas and assistant curator of birds in the Museum of Natural History, has been elected to full membership in the American Ornithological Union.

1946

On November 11, 1951, Andrea Terry Flam, daughter of Mrs. Manfred Flam (Jacqueline L. Forman and grand-daughter of Max Forman '15) celebrated another birthday. The Flams live in West Hartford, Connecticut.

1948

Proud parents of a new daughter, Barbara Carol Johnson, are **Robert L. Johnson '47** and Mrs. Johnson (Helen Codbett). The baby is the grandchild of **Lawrence W. Corbett '24** and Mrs. Corbett (Helen Ives) '23, and the great grand-daughter of the late Lee C. Corbett '90.

Janet S. Cramer and Lawrence S. Hillerson were married November 18.

1949

Married: **Regina Deitky**, to **Vincent Marshall '48**, now a student in the Veterinary College.

Elizabeth Dean, to Dwight E. Reed. Present at the Reed's wedding were **Amelia Streif '47** and **Bruce Wedges**, a student in the Veterinary College.

A son, David Taylor Ives, was born to **Leland R. Ives** and Mrs. Ives (Dorothy Taylor). Mr. Ives is the owner and manager of Hickory Grove Greenhouses, Catawissa, Pennsylvania.

Also parents of a son, Arthur George Young, are **Arthur F. Young '50** and Anne Langoniung of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

1951

Winding up his eight weeks of basic training, **John C. Leginwood** will soon report to an Army Security School. His address is RA12407208, Co. A, 60th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Married: **Barbara Bell**, daughter of **Raymond W. Bell '20** and Mrs. Bell (Carol Curtis) '21, to **Heikki J. Jutila '51**, son of **Kaarle T. Jutila**, Grad '27, in Helsinki, Finland.

Campus Clearinghouse

Finalists of Two Stages

Speak At Last Judgings

The two annual speaking contests sponsored by the College of Agriculture are offering a varied program to Farm and Home Week audiences this year.

The Eastman Stage Speaking Contest in which contestants speak on any topic they choose, features the following program: Phil Foster '53, *Full Employment Means Successful Agriculture*; Miss Margot Pringle '53, *Point Four and World Agriculture*; Jack Allen '53, *The Union-The Master*; Paul Hoepner Sp., *Agriculture, The Backbone of American Economy*; George Conneman '52, *The City Boy Becomes a Farmer*, and Fred Muller '53, *What We Can Learn From the Swiss Farmer*. The program will also feature folk songs by Howard Adler. It is scheduled for Thursday at 8:00 PM in Warren Hall Auditorium.

The Rice Debate Stage is a contest in which four speakers talk on one topic of controversial nature. This year the question is, *Resolved that farm price supports or subsidies are inevitable under the democratic form of government*. Ward



Eastman Stage Contestants: First Row: Paul Hoepner, sp., Miss Margot Pringle '53, George Conneman '52. Second Row: Fred Muller '53, Jack Allen '53. Third Row: Phil Foster, '53.

MacMillen '52 and Tom House Sp. are taking the negative side, and Randy Barker '53 and Ernest Hardy '53 the affirmative. The contest is scheduled for Monday at 8:00 PM in Warren Hall Auditorium.

Kermis Raises Curtain On 4 One-Act Plays

Four one act plays by Kermis will be staged March 17, Monday. Especially selected for the Farm and Home Week audience, the program includes *Help and Hoot Owls*, a take-off on Catskill Mountain summer folk, *Fumed Oak*, an English

"unpleasant comedy" which humorously depicts a stained middle-class Britain's family situation, *The Hungers*, a legend by William Saroyan which treats of a writer, a young man, a beautiful girl, and an old woman who are hungry for food and love. *Lucy the Farmer's Daughter* is a gay, poetic playlet which pokes fun at the old time melodrama.

Dick Smith is in charge of the lighting effects, Wanda Corwin is chairwoman for properties, Lynn Hunter is make-up artist, Janice Huey is costume designer, and Rodney Morris and Tim Cannon are responsible for the staging. Professor Richard P. Korf and Mrs. Herbert Smith are directing.

Curtain time is eight-thirty in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium. There will be advance sales of tickets at the Straight ticket office and in Roberts Hall throughout registration.

National Master Speaks At Cornell To F & H Week Visitors

The biggest Grange meeting of the year will be held in the Warren Seminar, 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 18th of Farm and Home Week. National Master of the Grange, Herschel D. Newsom, is
(Continued on following page)



Rice Debate Stage: Left to Right: Ward MacMillen '52, Ernest Hardy '53, Thomas House, sp., Randy Barker '53.

Letter from Miss Vincent

Dean, College of Home Economics

In March we open the doors of our State Colleges to people of the State for one week. At the College of Home Economics we start months ahead to prepare demonstrations, exhibits, and lectures for Farm and Home Week which, this year, is March 17-21.

When I say "we", I mean not only the staff and faculty of the College, but also our students. Students in home economics contribute the same number of hours they normally would spend that week attending home economics classes and laboratories. They serve as guides, and hostesses, tend exhibits, and, in many cases, give lecture-demonstrations.

Our girls enjoy welcoming residents of the State and showing them what we are doing here at the College. But . . . let them speak for themselves. Below are the comments of five home economics students who have been through several Farm and Home Weeks.

Florence M. Swenk:

Farm and Home Week brings to my mind a picture of throngs of people—"all kinds, all sizes, all shapes"—with one main purpose, that of cramming into a short time all the ideas and plans that the colleges offer. It is a satisfying experience to be able to help with this educational program if only to guide the visitors to a room in which something is taking place. Taking part in demonstrations and exhibits gives an even greater opportunity to perform some service to the public—who are indirectly paying for our education. I shall never forget the spirit it gives all of us as we apply some of the knowledge and techniques we have acquired.

Jane E. Ross:

The people that Farm and Home Week brings to the campus have been my chief reason for enjoying this event. To me these people are the salt of the nation. Their sincerity in desiring to learn new and better ways of doing things is both

an inspiration and a challenge. Contact with our Farm and Home Week visitors has helped me to realize the true significance of service and of love among mankind.

Gertrude Strong:

I like Farm and Home Week because of all the new ideas I can pick up in the exhibits. For this reason, I enjoy showing new gadgets to the people, demonstrating, and explaining exhibits. I sometimes wish there were more of these exhibits, because usually I have been (or felt I have been) too busy to sit for an hour listening to a lecture.

Also, I love meeting the people. Since I am interested in teaching, this is one of the best ways I know of to meet the people—rich and poor, educated and not educated—that I will be working with. I think perhaps indirectly Farm and Home Week has guided my courses here at the college. For example, one often sees the need for clothing education. Many of my electives have been in this direction.

Janis Peet:

I always remember each Farm and Home Week. People and more people swarm to the upper campus from all over the State. These people are alike only in that they have an ever abundant interest in lectures, exhibits, and demonstrations. While participating in assigned and chosen positions or as an onlooker I get to know these visitors and I have a chance to show these new friends—and my old friends—the Cornell upper campus.

Ann Van Winkle:

It was pretty well agreed that the majority of students here at Cornell do not take full advantage of Farm and Home Week. People from all over the state and even places from outside of the state come for the events. Schools which are not too far away send bus loads of their pupils here for the day; yet many of the students here on campus fail to attend. These students

who do not take in the activities of the week are passing up a wonderful opportunity to obtain valuable information in an interesting and entertaining way.

Grange Meeting

(Continued from preceding page)
speaking to us on Grange work.

There is a 1st and 2nd degree team formed from our Grange and they will be going out in the country in April conferring these degrees at other Granges.

The Lecturer's programs for the February meetings consisted of the women putting on the program at one meeting and the men at a second meeting. These were judged for content, talent and number participating. The men were declared the winners. The judges for this event were the Pomona Master and another Subordinate Master.

The Tompkins County Deputy State Master Harland Knight made his official visit at our Grange on February 5th and spoke to us on the need for new members and other work pertaining to the Grange.

James Ritchey '54 has been recently installed as Steward due to the resignation of the past Steward.

Keith Norton '54, Master; Shirley Sagen '52, Lecturer and Pat Fullager, Pomona attended the State Regional Conference at Bibbins Hall last month. At this meeting our State Master Leland Smith outlined the year's work, set up a model Grange and answered other questions pertaining to Grange work.

4-H Club To Hear Exchange Student

A special feature not included in the regular Farm and Home Week Program is a talk by John Guertze '51 who was an exchange student to Germany last summer. His trip was sponsored by the International Farm Youth Exchange, a program designed to acquaint the rural population of the United States with farming and farm people of other countries. Mr. Guertze spent about three and one half months

(Continued on following page)

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(Continued from preceding page)

Ready in April

THE 4-H HANDBOOK

By H. A. WILLMAN, 4-H Club Dairy and Livestock Specialist and Professor of Animal Husbandry, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Here's the book that will help develop a 4-H program to be proud of—one that will give farm boys and girls a solid foundation in the best agricultural practices.

The book answers hundreds of questions on major farm problems and presents over one hundred practical exercises and teaching aids for developing worthwhile youth programs spiced with fun and interest. The book is organized in three sections. The first outlines the purposes and scope of club work, organization, duties of officers, program planning, etc. The second section consists of fifty separate lessons, covering all phases of agricultural work—soil management; selecting project animals; registering purebreds; breeds of farm stock; feeding and feed production; the care and upkeep of farm machinery; electricity on the farm; judging dairy cattle and other livestock; gardens, woodlots, and ponds; dairy management; pork, lamb, and beef production; poultry raising; livestock diseases; exhibiting at fairs; and many other topics. The last section deals with the recreational side of 4-H Club work. *240 pages, many illustrations.* \$4.50

OTHER COMSTOCK TITLES FOR FARM LEADERS

FARM MANAGEMENT MANUAL. Second Edition, 1951. By V. B. Hart and S. W. Warren, Cornell University. The business side of farming clearly presented. *86 pp. tables, 8½ x 11, paper.* \$2.00

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK. By Lincoln D. Kelsey, Cornell University, and Cannon C. Hearne, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Recommended for extension workers. *432 pp., illus.* \$4.50

LAND FOR THE FAMILY: A GUIDE TO COUNTRY LIVING. By A. F. Gustafson, E. V. Hardenburg, E. Y. Smith, and Jeanette B. McCay, Cornell University. *505 pp., illus.* \$3.00 (*text ed.*)

Comstock Publishing Associates

A division of Cornell University Press Ithaca, New York

living with farm families abroad. He will speak at eight o'clock on Wednesday, March 19 in Room 121 of Roberts Hall. Slides and illustrations will augment his talk.

Elections

On February 8th the following new members of the COUNTRYMAN staff were elected:

Editorial Board:

Dana Dalrymple '54, Joan Beebe '54, Barbara Bennett '55, David Bandler '55, Thomas Sanford '55, Sandra Wiltse '55, Barbara Burg '55, Arthur Dommen '55.

Business Board:

Jacquelyn Leather '54, Glen MacMillen, and Keith Norton.

Photography Board:

William Dingler '54

The following persons are currently competing for the COUNTRYMAN Staff:

Barbara Barnard '55, William Boyle '55, Robert Fallon '54, Susan Finn, Kaye Grey, Fadhil Khattat '53, Nancy Knickerbocker '55, Joan Metzger '55, Dorothy Nielsen '57, Barbara Reed '54, Steve Sandler '55, Mary Townsend '55, Walter Wilkens '54.

Ag Agents

Differences in Extension program planning in California, Wisconsin, and Alabama were explained to Ag Agents Club members at the February meeting by the three Frank Pierce Extension Fellowship recipients now studying at Cornell.

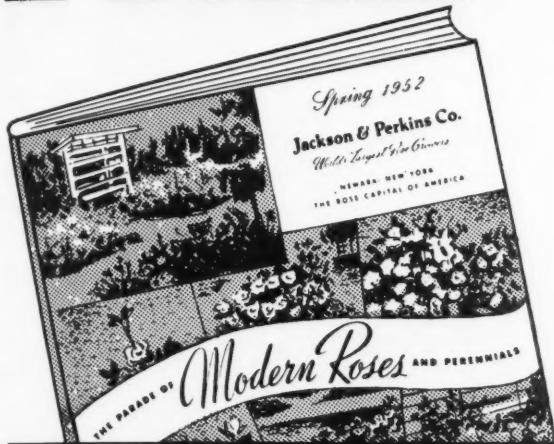
Lee Benson, from California, and Gale Vandeberg, Wisconsin, noted that farm advisers and agricultural agents in their respective states work through commodity groups, as spray rings or dairy associations. The program in Alabama is fitted to family needs, according to Hoyt Warren. "We're great believers in community organization."

"Because of wide differences in climate, soils, and crops, it is necessary that we conduct some research

(Continued on following page)

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(Continued from preceding page)

as well as extension," Benson remarked in comparing these phases of Alabama and Wisconsin methods. Madison farms, branch stations, and specialized farms are devoted to experimental work but no research is conducted at the county level, as in California, Vandenberg declared. Some of the best progress in Alabama is made by giving college recommendations to seed, feed, and implement concerns, who in turn pass the information to farmers, Warren advised.

He ventured that livestock may soon surpass cotton as the number one source of income in his state.

William Fitzgerald '53 was elected president of the club during the business meeting. Other officers for the year are George Huegler '53, vice-president, and Fred Warner '54, secretary-treasurer.

Dairy Science Club

Dairy Science Club members will contribute to Farm and Home Week with a demonstration on cheese processing for the visitors and students. They plan to process 2000 pounds of cheese in the cheese-making lab in Stocking Hall, giving Farm and Home Week visitors a chance to see the procedure.

The club will also maintain a booth in conjunction with the Hotel school for meals and refreshments during farm and home week.

Agronomy Exhibits

For the second year the Agronomy Club is preparing its own exhibit for Farm and Home Week. This year's display will deal with the new soil conditioning material —Krilium. Club members are also helping plan and construct departmental demonstrations at Caldwell Hall.

One of the main projects of the club this year has been production of small PH testing kits which are for sale by the Extension Service. Manager Foster Cady says about 2300 kits have been completed up to this time. Club members are pro-

(Continued on following page)

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You may have seen the article in LIFE on these shoe string bow ties, adjustable and only $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide. We have them in cotton plaids, polka dots and small figure patterns at \$1.00. Imported cotton tartans, checks, tattersalls and college colors are \$1.50.



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COLLEGETOWN

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Agronomy Club

(Continued from preceding page)

viding the labor and are being reimbursed by the club which in turn receives payment from the Extension Service for the assembly of the kits.

Recent meetings include a talk by Professor R. K. Schofield and a movie on Krilium, a new soil amendment. Dr. Schofield, who is visiting here for six months, is a member of the Rothamstear Experiment Station in England. He explained the program of research

and some of the history of the experiment station.

Professor P. J. Zwerman explained the major uses which are anticipated for Krilium, the new soil conditioner. He also brought out its limitations, the primary one being its high price.

Conservationists Disband

Recently it was announced by reliable Agricultural College sources that the Conservation Club had been disbanded. The Club was forced to go "into hibernation" when it became apparent that conflicts with other club meetings were preventing members from attending. Then, too, the president of the group left Cornell to do graduate work at the University of Michigan, leaving the organization temporarily without a leader.



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Ag Engineers

Farm & Home Week will bring the most extensive American Society of Agricultural Engineers project of the year. A two part display supplementing the exhibit of the engineering department in the Judd Falls Road labs is being planned by Dave Dirksen and his committees.

The first part will cover "The Advancement in Improvements of Farm Machinery." This will include an exhibit of miniature models of new machinery, together with photos, movies, and a "mechanical" book, which is now being constructed by the club. They will portray the entire evolution of farm machinery.

The society will also sponsor a pair of information booths in Stocking Hall and at the Ag Eng labs. They will be open throughout the week to answer questions pertaining to all types of farm machinery and methods. Dave Dirksen, '53, is in charge of obtaining personnel to run these booths.

FFA

The collegiate chapter of the Future Farmers of America is made up of Rural Education majors and Agriculture College students who were interested in

the FFA in high school. It meets the second Thursday in every month in 309 Stone Hall. At present there are about fifty members, with the following as officers:

Pres., Kenneth Palmer; Vice Pres., Robert Howell; Secretary, George Van Schaick; Treasurer, Walter Thomas; Reporter, Donald Haight; and Sentinel, Herman Hensel.

This year the organization sponsored an exhibit in the "Straight to the Country" day celebration, the

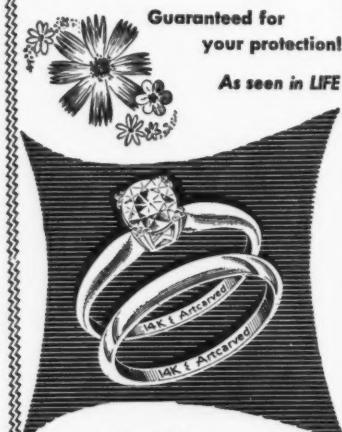
(Continued on page 38)

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WHERE MEN LIKE TO MEET

In Eddy Street

Flower Arrangement

(Continued from page 19)

week, but then again do not flood them.

Another possibility is the tropical garden or the terrarium. We must use a container made of clear glass such as cookie jar or discard-

ed fishbowls which can be covered. These plants require a high humidity; they cannot be grown in open-dish style. They will also require less watering than any other of the types of indoor gardens. The rules that apply to cut flower arrangement should also be used here. Prevent overcrowding, arrange in a

logical sequence with smaller plants in front of larger and possibly add a small figurine or well shaped stone. Mosses and lichens can be used but a good point to remember is not to mix native and tropical plants. African violets, Begonias, Peperomia, Strawberry Geranium, Philodendron, Dracaena and Fit-

Norton Printing Company

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The advertisement features a black and white photograph of a farm complex, including several buildings and silos, set against a dark, textured background. A banner across the top of the image reads "Starland Farms". To the right of the image, the text reads:

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124 E. State St. Ithaca, N.Y.

tonia are just a few of the many plants that are available in the florist shops. In order to grow these plants successfully, a mixture of soil that is one part sand, one part peat moss, and one part loam is satisfactory. Since there is no outlet for drainage, the bottom of the container should be covered with coarse sand or gravel, enabling the water to drain down and prevent suffocation of the roots. Water has to be added only once or twice a month in a very small amount since the container is covered and prevents excessive evaporation. Most of these tropical plants require bright light and should be kept near the window, but since they are sensitive to temperature they should not be placed too close in winter. As a general rule plants require much light to initiate the growth of flower buds while foliage requires less light. If your room is to the nor or west it is usually more difficult to grow flowering plants.

If you prefer to grow a plant separately without the use of arrangement there are several foliage

plants that offer their own design, especially if they are variegated. Sanseveria, Peperomia, Philodendron, Maranta and Caladium have various patterns and colors which in themselves are eyecatchers. These are tropical plants that are well adapted to rooms and require frequent watering. Ray Fox of the floriculture department recommends varieties of Begonia Rex as a very suitable plant for almost any room. He also suggests Peperomia and Aglonema. His wife Vera, an instructor in flower arrangement, has used Aglonema in a water culture arrangement for bookends. If you want a taller type of plant for the room it is not too late to plant bulbs of Amaryllis in a regular soil mixture in order to get a bloom before the end of May. Should you prefer to use ivies, which are native plants and do well in cool temperatures, it is best to place them away from radiators and other sources of heat.

Of course these are not the only possibilities. Suggestions for other kinds of flowers may be found by

(Continued on following page)

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A Visit to NYABC

March 17-21 FARM AND HOME WEEK at Cornell

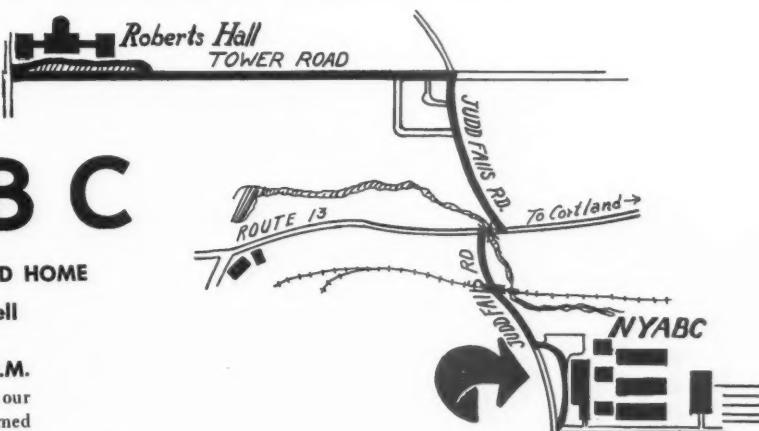
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(Continued from preceding page)

going through the greenhouses attached to the Plant Science building.

The floriculture and ornamental horticulture department offers a wide variety of courses in this line but one of its most outstanding aspects is its work in research.

When the department was first opened in 1913, its research was largely taxonomic. Outdoor plants were collected and grown for study and classification. Later the research shifted more to applied plant physiology with experiments on the effect of varied day lengths on certain plants. Many of the research projects have helped florists and commercial establishments. One of

these was the work done on the cultivation of plants under glass or cloth tents by Professor Kenneth Post. There are many projects going on in nutrient studies, photoperiodism, and seed dormancy. Because these programs occasionally touch other fields, there is close cooperation between the department and other departments such as agronomy and entomology.

During Farm and Home Week, the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, in co-operation with the Ithaca Garden Club and students in the department, will present a daily consultation service as well as exhibits. No lectures are scheduled in the program but visitors with landscape gardening problems may consult with Donald Bushey, Joseph Porter, Charles Cares and other staff members during the week.

All Ag Day

All-Ag Day, sponsored by The Ag Domecon Council is scheduled for Saturday, May 3. The program will get under way with a noon-time parade with tractors and wagons to the arts quad. The highlights of the afternoon will be a dairy maid contest, a greased pig contest, and club exhibits on the ag quad, weather permitting.

Committees have been set up to plan a barbecue and an evening square dance at Barton Hall.

The purpose of All-Ag Day is twofold: First to correlate student organizations and to promote a closer understanding among all students of the university. Second to encourage participation by ag and home ec students in their college programs.

Ad in Clifton Forge *Daily Review*: "... save regularly in our bank in '51. You'll never regret it."

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Armour is a good company to work for, too—and offers many job opportunities to graduates of agricultural schools. Should you wish specific information, write to: Armour and Company, Personnel Division, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

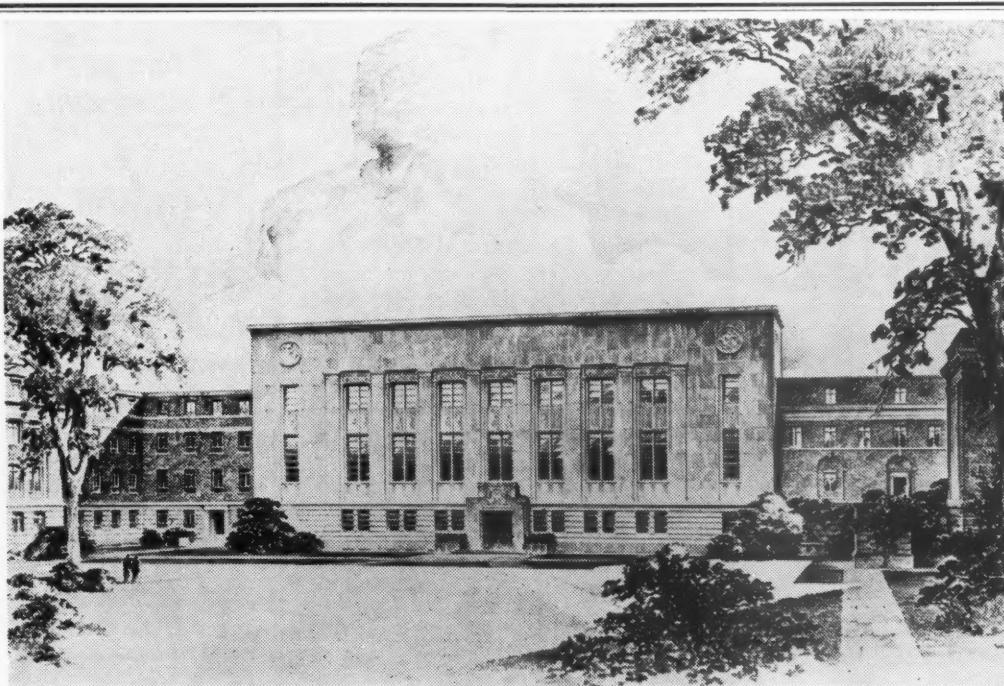
**ARMOUR
AND COMPANY**

New Library Nears Completion

Next fall the new Ag-Home Ec Library opens. Plans are being made for enlisting student aid in transferring books from the old Stone Hall Library to the new Albert R. Mann Library. Moving day is not yet set but the library will be open next fall. It will be a consolidation of both present Home Economics and Agriculture libraries.

Students will benefit from several new features in the library. Among these are reading rooms with smoking allowed, informal study rooms and a typing room.

Chairs and tables were selected from several types tested by the students. Some armchairs and upholstered chairs will be provided in addition to conventional types of chairs and tables with slanting tops will be used.



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FFA

(Continued from page 32)

officers initiated high school students in Afton and Homer into the degree of Chapter Farmer, and the club held a party in Bibbins Hall in Ithaca with dancing, refreshments and games.

During Farm and Home Week the FFA plans to set up an exhibit in Stone Hall and also help as they have done in the past.

Poultry Club

Professor E. Y. Smith of the Poultry Department spoke at the first meeting of the year on "Turkey Problems". Edward Schano, last year's president, explained his work in Record of Performance selection which is a phase of the Poultry Improvement Plan to improve egg production at the February meeting.

Representatives Joel Silberberg '53, Phil Horton '52, Keith Norton '54, and Bill Staempfli '53 were chosen to attend a conference at Penn State in April concerning the formation of an Eastern Collegiate Poultry Club.

Bill Ash '53 with associates Keith Norton and Joel Silberberg will edit one of the May issues of "The Poultry Newsletter" which will be distributed to all member clubs of The National Collegiate Poultry Club.

During Farm and Home Week members of the club will maintain a concession outside Rice Hall and an exhibit in Rice Hall on International, National, and Local Poultry Organizations with a display of various poultry magazines.

San Antonio Light, "The government will provide \$75 a month to the widow."

* * *

Headline in the Scranton, Pa., Tribune: "Breeding Group Plans Field Day at Tunkhannock."

* * *

From a plastic floor-covering ad in the Birmingham, Ala., News: "It requires no rubbing or scrubbing . . . just whisk a damp mop across it."

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Current Catalogs

Farm and Home Week

(Continued from page 11)

battle-line.

Friday was set aside in the past as governor's day, and in the afternoon the Governor spoke. Governor Franklin Roosevelt was the first to begin the tradition in 1929, and Mrs. Roosevelt, who was actively interested in the College of Home Economics, also spoke to Farm and Home Week audiences for several years.

During the recent war, the food, housing and transportation shortages forced the temporary discontinuance of Farm and Home Week. In 1943 a short Farm and Home Week was held, but in 1944 and 1945, it was impossible to have them. The Farm and Home Week "Special", a train modelled after an early project of the Extension Service, was revived in 1946 and carried lectures, exhibits and demonstrations throughout the state. In 1948 the demand for Farm and Home Week was so great that a four-day week was held and Farm and Home Week was continued again from that point.

Through the foresight of Isaac Roberts in 1884 and Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1907, and under the careful supervision of Professor R. H. Wheeler from 1907 to 1936 and Professor Lincoln Kelsey from 1937 to the present, Farm and Home Week has grown from a small gathering of interested farm people to the huge convocation of farmers, homemakers, extension agents, teachers and businessmen from this state and all over the country.

In 1908, 800 people attended that first week. In 1951, 16,312 persons registered at Farm and Home Week. It has grown, expanded, changed, but the spirit of self-help, the cooperation among visitors, faculty and students in their desire to further education mingled with the enjoyment of seeing and doing new things, has continued through the years.

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2756

Veg Crop Elections

Colen Wyatt '54 was elected the new president of the Vegetable Crops Club for 1952-1953. Other officers of the club are: Richard Sawyer grad, vice-president; and Rita Rattman '53 Secretary-treasurer.

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Hybrid
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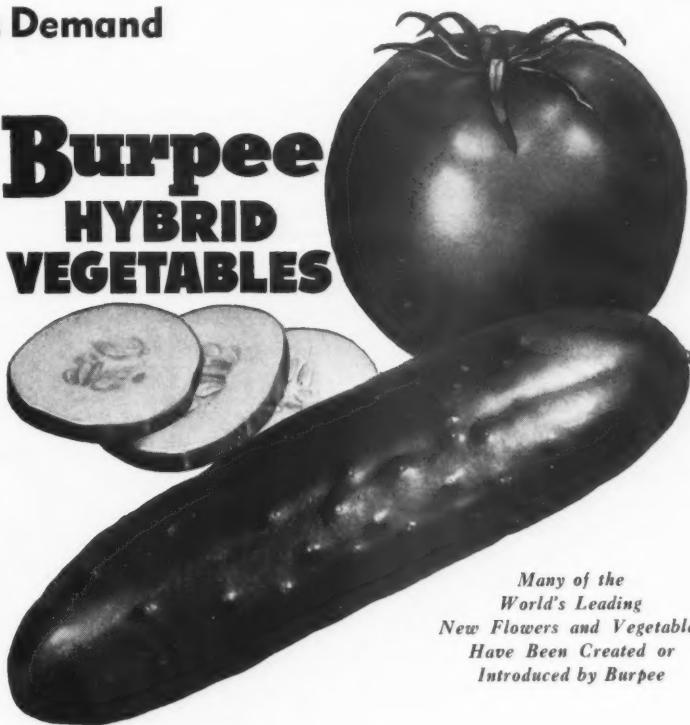
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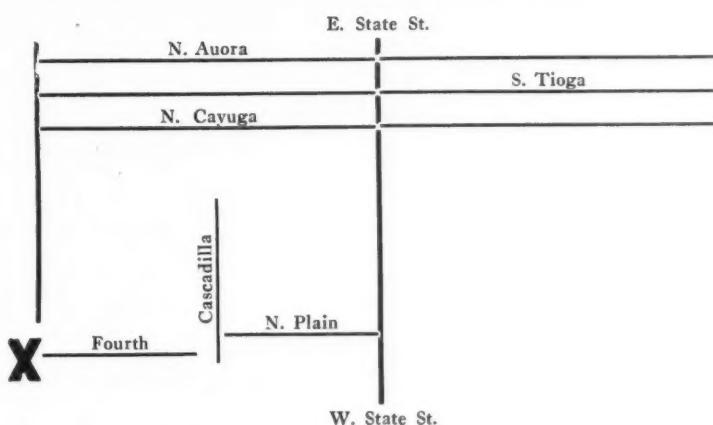
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Divining Rods

(Continued from page 21)

"If I didn't use the stick," Snow was saying as he broke a forked twig off the nearest elm. "The stick definitely goes down over certain areas—whether you like it or not."

"Here, I'll show you how it works." Snow marked out a known vein of water. He took deliberate steps in the direction of the vein. All of a sudden the twig, pointing skyward, started to vibrate, strain, and then it pointed directly at the ground.

Nice act. Snow gathered as much and beckoned me to try it with him. This was the chance I had been waiting for. I took a firm hold of one fork, he of the other, and we clasped hands (for effect). Again the twig bent down over the same spot. I tried hard to resist but Snow had a firmer grasp on the twig than I did.

Well, I'll see for myself. Snow warned that it didn't work for everyone. No excuses now, mister. I grasped the twig tightly—thumbs out, applying slight pressure to the limber wood—in the prescribed manner. As I approached the spot the twig started down. I tried hard to resist but couldn't. Straight down the twig pointed, despite all my efforts to force it back up. Doggondest thing I ever encountered.

The editor has been eyeing us curiously these days. Guess he's wondering where divining rods fit in with blue eggs, krilium, and the rest of science.

Wonder if the University would sanction a Diviner's Club?

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Sun. 8 A.M.-11:30 P.M.

Clothes

(continued from page 15)

placed them in a favorable position. In general all dark colors except black are associated with uncomfortable feelings and depressed states of mind.

Sophistication and a lady-like feeling are induced for some co-eds by wearing black and a few dark colors, for example, navy blue. Brown is associated with drabness in most cases and tends to produce gloominess.

The shades or hues of the colors also have great effect on the humor of a person. A warm blue versus an icy blue would win out, whereas light green definitely holds more power over a darker shade.

It was discovered from this questionnaire not only that colors affect feelings, but that the texture of the costume also has an influence. For some girls taffeta and silky materials put them in a party mood. Velvet and rich fabrics tend toward introducing glamour.

Rough, heavy textures, and satins produce discomfort for a number of girls. Tweeds and woolens cause many to feel at ease while to others these fabrics are extremely uncomfortable.

Blue jeans seem to be the most comfortable (and the most controversial) costume for college girls. Sweaters and socks are also in this classification. For efficiency or a business-like mood a large number of girls decided they would select tailored clothes in green, white, or a tweed.

The style of a garment is another influencing item. Any extremes in fussiness—no matter what the material or even color—produces the fidgets in some people on many occasions.

A variety of features were listed by the co-eds as making them feel feminine, dreamy, or graceful. Those mentioned were: simple lines, small detail, full skirts, soft textures, taffetas, and pastel colors. The girls who gave these features also said that not only do they feel more feminine but probably act more feminine too.

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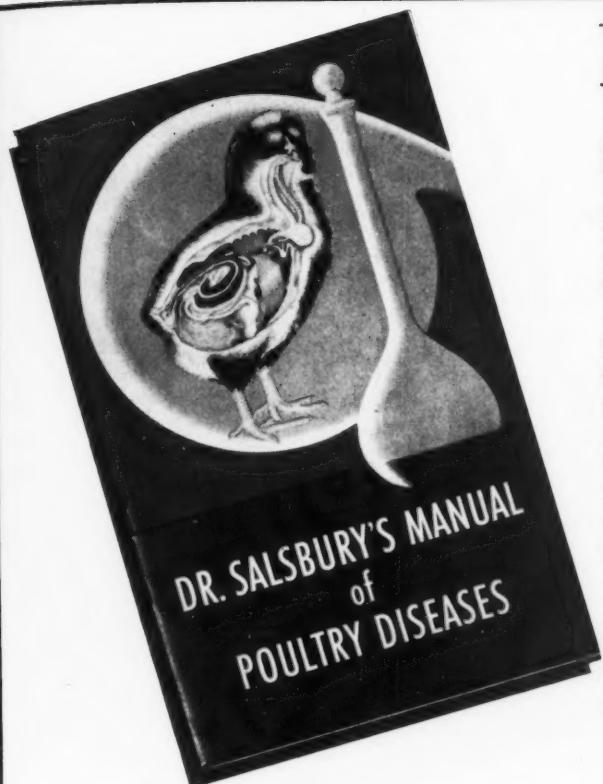
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Farm and Home Week

March 17-21

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

MONDAY, MARCH 19

- 11:00 a.m. Education after High School. Panel Discussion. Martha Van Rensselaer 318.
2:00 p.m. Fashion Show. Bailey Hall.
3:00 p.m. Panel discussion. Preview of college life. Roberts Hall 131.
7:30 a.m. Rice Debate Stage. Warren Hall Auditorium.
8:30 p.m. Kermis plays. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

- 10:00 a.m....Livestock feed and food supply. Warren Hall Auditorium.
11:00 a.m. Farm prices and farm price programs. Warren Hall Auditorium.
12:00 Rural Church Program. Religion in the Home. Warren Hall 201.
1:00 p.m. Organ Recital. Bailey Hall.
2:00 p.m. Address. Herschel Newsom, Master, National Grange, Washington, D.C. Bailey Hall.
7:30 p.m. Rice Debate Stage. Warren Hall Auditorium.
8:00 p.m. Cornell Student Grange meeting Visiting Grangers welcome

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

- 10:00 a.m. Chemical Weed Control for 1952. Forum. Caldwell Hall 100.
10:00 a.m. Symposium. Improvement of dairy cattle through research in artificial insemination and genetics. Wing Hall A.

- 11:00 a.m. Address. Dean Elizabeth Lee Vincent Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.
1:00 p.m. Cornell University Concert Band. Bailey Hall.
2:00 p.m. Address. General Albert Wedemeyer. Bailey Hall.
3:00 p.m. Emergency meals for many. Martha Van Rensselaer Ampitheatre.
3:00 p.m. Elsie Van Buren Rice stage. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.
8:00 p.m. Concert by the Cornell University Orchestra. Bailey Hall.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

- 11:00 a.m. Dean W. I. Meyers. What's ahead for New York agriculture in 1952. Warren Hall Auditorium.
11:00 a.m. The New York State countryside before the Civil War. Roberts Hall Assembly.
11:00 a.m. Clothes to flatter the figure. Martha Van Rensselaer 215.
2:00 p.m. President Deane W. Mallott. Address. Bailey Hall.
7:30 p.m. Eastman Stage Contest. Warren Hall Auditorium.
8:00 p.m. Country dance, round and square. Barton Hall.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21

- 10:00 a.m. Families in action: a sociodrama and discussion. Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium.
10:00 a.m. Student Livestock Show. Judging Pavilion, until 4:30.
11:00 a.m. Family life in other lands. Martha Van Rensselaer 121.
4:00 p.m. Japan: Democracy's Far Eastern hope. Roberts Hall Assembly.

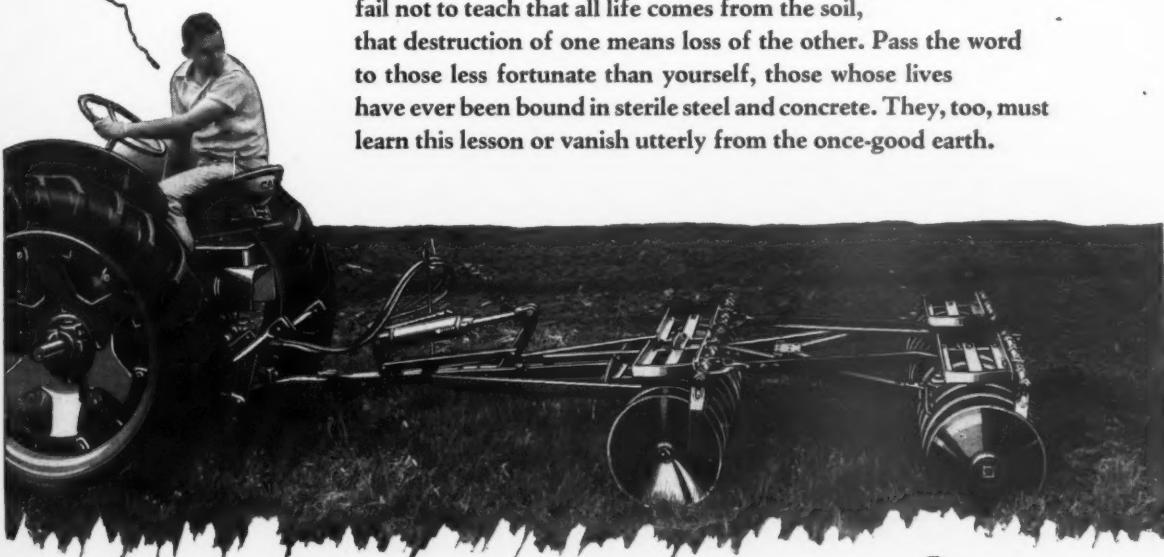


Leave Not This Lesson Behind

Ask a city dweller whence cometh his groceries and you're likely to hear, "From the store." Too many non-farm people fail to comprehend mankind's utter dependence upon the soil. They do not know how destruction of sod in the hills means flood in the valley—how a silted ditch lightens every lunch bucket. From this lack of urban understanding stems many of the world's grievous ills.

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Wherever you go, whatever becomes your life work, fail not to teach that all life comes from the soil, that destruction of one means loss of the other. Pass the word to those less fortunate than yourself, those whose lives have ever been bound in sterile steel and concrete. They, too, must learn this lesson or vanish utterly from the once-good earth.



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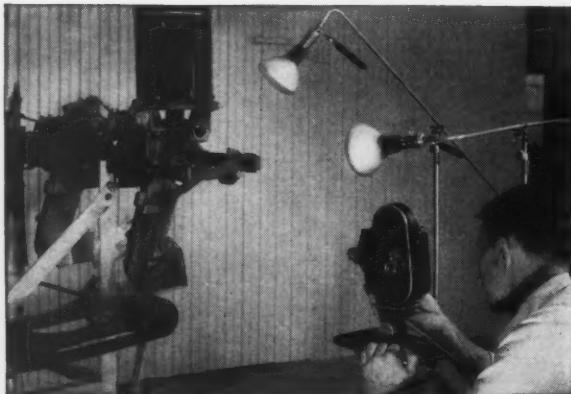


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A planter can be no more accurate than its seed plates. That's why IH inspectors carefully gauge the center hole diameter of every plate. They also make sure plate thickness doesn't vary from IH standards. Ten additional visual inspections also help to safeguard the seed metering accuracy of McCormick corn planter plates.



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